

SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME XXVIII NO. 204

SEYMOUR, INDIANA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1909.

PRICE TWO CENTS

CITY COUNCIL

Salary Ordinance Advanced.—Rebate of Liquor License Granted.

The city council met in regular session Monday evening, Weaver and Bretthauer being absent.

After roll call and reading of minutes the city engineer made a verbal report of work done on proposed Third street Street improvement, curb and gutter work, etc.

The special committee reported favorably on the claim of Leo McLaughlin for \$5.50. The report was received and the bill allowed.

The special light committee recommended the payment of \$128 now on the light bill of \$203 for lighting the city park and then \$25 each month till the bill is paid. Report approved.

Robertson reported the work of cleaning off the old city cemetery to be half done.

Complaints were heard of horses and cattle being pastured at the city park and cattle on the school yard.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Volunteer firemen.....	\$ 4 50
G. W. Mascher, repairs.....	1 00
Central Pharmacy Co.....	3 75
Henry J. Kirsch, rebate.....	176 70
Geo. E. Judd, rebate.....	179 45
Emery Deputy, rebate.....	92 48
C. E. T. Dobbins, rebate.....	92 48
U. G. Miller, rebate.....	84 25
Morris Buhner, rebate.....	93 16
Philip Meek, rebate.....	153 44
Fred Diener, rebate.....	154 81
George Steinkamp, rebate.....	92 48
Sam Rittenhaus, rebate.....	113 71
Jas. DeGolyer, grave.....	41 58
J. F. Sierp, St. Com'r.....	18 00
Mrs. A. W. Mills, cement.....	2 40
Joseph Burkart, concrete.....	51 63
Manuel & Pomeroy, concrete.....	30 36
Dr. Applegate.....	3 00
Carl Moritz, prisoner ex.....	1 10
Mutual Tel. Co.....	35
Mrs. Anna Heuser, meals.....	2 40
Dr. H. R. Luckey, service.....	4 00
P. Forway, garbage.....	150 00
Mrs. Constance.....	6 00
Fred Everback, postage.....	3 00
T. R. Carter, supplies.....	1 05
J. F. Tunley, Laurel St. Sewer.....	386 00
Peter Sensback, extra duty.....	10 00
Cordes Hdw. Co., supplies.....	85
Kennedy Foist, cleaning cemetery.....	10 00
W. C. Bevins, plumbing.....	10 15
Henry Cook, labor.....	6 75
Wm. Auffenberg, labor.....	16 35
Jno. Reynolds, labor.....	16 20
Squire Wilson, labor.....	18 00

The total amount of the claims allowed exclusive of the bills carried over and the sewer bills of Mr. Tunley was \$1,645.38. Of this amount \$1,232.96 was for liquor license rebates.

The final resolution to construct the proposed new curb and gutter on W. Second street from Poplar to Central avenue was adopted.

An ordinance to borrow \$10,000 for the general expenses of the city was introduced by Jerrell, advanced to the third reading and passed.

The ordinance fixing the salaries of the city officials came up on second reading. Jackson moved to defer action for four weeks. Jerrell moved that the ordinance be taken up at once. Seconded by Ahlert. Robertson and Jackson voted "No," Jerrell, Morton and Ahlert voted "Yes."

The mayor was of the same opinion as Robertson and Jackson, that the salary ordinance should be deferred. Ahlert moved that the Mayor's salary be left the same as at present. Seconded by Jerrell. Robertson moved to amend the motion to make all the salaries the same as at present.

The city attorney said all could be made the same except that of the secretary of the board of health which is fixed by the new statute at 2 cents per inhabitant, thus making his salary \$128.00, instead of \$100.

Jerrell moved to take up each officers' salary separately. Robertson and Jackson voted "No," Jerrell, Morton and Ahlert "Yes."

The motion fixing the salary of the mayor at \$800 as at present was passed by a unanimous vote by those present.

The salary of the City Clerk was left the same as at present, \$750 with \$100 for serving as clerk of the board

of works, the board of safety and the board of finance.

Here the proceedings were interrupted by Jackson, Robertson and Mayor Kite who insisted that it was a mistake to pass the ordinance now with Bretthauer and Weaver absent, but the other councilmen insisted that that was not their look-out. Ahlert thought the matter had been put off so much that it ought to be settled.

On motion of Jerrell, the salary of the city treasurer was fixed at \$750, as at present.

Salary of city attorney left at \$400. The salary of the chief of police was left at \$750.

Salary of city civil engineer was fixed at \$75 per month.

Chief of fire department left at \$5 per month, \$60 per year.

Robertson moved to leave the salaries of the city firemen at \$45 per month. Morton moved to raise to \$50 per month. The amendment prevailed, Robertson and Jackson voting "No" and continued to do so on the amended motion.

The salaries of the street sweepers were left \$1 per day.

The salaries of the night police were left at \$1.75 per night.

On motion of Jerrell the salaries of the city councilmen was fixed at \$100. Jackson moved that the councilmen be allowed \$10 for service on each of the three committees, the board of works, the board of safety and the board of finance, instead of a total of \$40 as at present. The motion prevailed after a little hesitancy on the part of some of the councilmen. This was the first and only reduction made.

The salaries of the members of the board of health other than the secretary were left at \$50 per year.

The street commissioner's salary was raised from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. The ordinance will come up on third reading at the next council meeting.

Dr. Hurty's "fly" ordinance was laid on the table.

The remonstrance against the W. Second street improvement was read and discussed at length. The special committee reported that the resident signers represented eight fifty-foot lots less than half of the abutting property. Ahlert thought the remonstrators did not understand that the matter was to be settled at this meeting and thought final action should be deferred till the remonstrators and Mr. Bretthauer could be present. Jackson urged that the improvement should be made and Morton agreed. Ahlert voted "No" on the motion not to grant the prayers of the petitioners.

The remonstrance against the improvement of the sidewalks on N. Bill street from Second street north to the corporation line, which was left over from the last meeting night, was taken up. On motion of Ahlert action deferred two weeks and committee to investigate. Ahlert says improvements will cost city \$2,000 and favors granting the prayer of the remonstrators.

At R. R. Short's request the city engineer was instructed to give him the grade for leveling his half of Bill street from Seventh to the Southern Indiana railway.

A communication was read from Charles Steinwedel, township trustee, concerning the city's allotment for cleaning out a ditch on the west side of the city for a distance of 265 feet, the work to be done sometime between now and September 1st. The city was given until August 15th to report and the matter was left with the city engineer and the city attorney to investigate.

Charles Martin asked for the grade for a sidewalk in front of his residence on N. Broadway. The engineer was instructed to prepare a grade for Broadway from the Southern Indiana railway north to the corporation line and to give Mr. Martin the grade for his sidewalk.

The chief of police was instructed to notify the Seymour Home Telephone Company to look after a broken pole at the alley near the First Baptist church. Complaint was made that some of the same company's wires were down in the north part of the city.

The street commissioner was instructed to repair the sidewalk near the German St. Paul's church.

Bretthauer and Morton were appointed to look after making some

repairs on the fire wagon.

The German M. E. church was granted the use of the city park for a picnic on Thursday, August 19th.

The street commissioner was instructed to look after some improvements at the corner of Fifth and Pine streets.

On motion of Jackson the city clerk was instructed to notify William Railings to put in a new valley at the above place as the committee approved the original bill with the understanding that a new valley would be put without extra cost to the city if this one did not stay.

Council adjourned at 9:15.

Entertain.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Horning and Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, who were married Sunday evening, entertained a number of their friends Monday evening at the Farrell home at the corner Broadway and Centennial streets. They were also given a little charivari early in the evening. Later sixteen members of the Modern Woodmen drill team went down in their uniforms to pay their respects to Mr. Stewart, who is also a member of the team. The boys spent an hour there very pleasantly and during the time refreshments of ice cream and cake were served in the dining room, after which they again extended their congratulations and best wishes and departed for their homes, leaving only the immediate friends of the family.

Picnicked At Dudleytown.

Mr. and Mrs. William Miller, Miss Emma Krueger, Messrs. Ed Christopher, Ed Osterman and William Christopher, and Misses Bertha Breitfield, Lena Christopher, Emma Osterman and Minnie Breitfield, of this city, and Otto Breitfield and Jordan Cravens, of Scottsburg, constituted a party who went to Dudleytown Sunday morning to spend the day. They had a very pleasant outing.

Entertained.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay C. Smith entertained a company of friends very pleasantly at their home on north Chestnut street Monday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Harry O. Weinland, of Brazil, who are their guests. Various games added to the enjoyment of the evening. Refreshments were served.

Funeral.

The funeral of the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Heins, who died at Vincennes early Friday morning, was conducted at the residence of George Heins on E. Second street Sunday afternoon at 2:30 and was in charge of Rev. Harley Jackson. Interment at Riverview cemetery.

Look! Look!

\$300 pianos at \$179.
\$250 pianos at \$168.
\$350 organs at \$15.
Talking machines and musical instruments at half price. Post cards 10 for 5 cts. Come early.
VANDE WALLE MUSIC CO.
a4d&w

Mrs. McCann Improving.

Mrs. Hettie McCann, who has been seriously ill for several months, is very much improved and was visiting Mrs. John L. Kessler, on N. Walnut street this afternoon. Her friends are glad to know that her health is so much better and still improving.

Call 2 Cent Fare Unconstitutional.—Charleston, W. Va., Aug. 3.—The supreme court has granted an appeal to the state in the coal and coke railway two-cent fare case, in which Judge Burdette of the Kanawha circuit court granted an injunction restraining the attorney general from enforcing the law. Judge Burdette declared the law unconstitutional.

The Whitmer Remedies.

We have the complete line of Whitmer's Remedies. We call your attention especially to Whitmer's Eureka Liver and Kidney remedies. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
a6d ANDREWS-SCHWENK DRUG CO.

Ice Cream Social.

The young people of the Sauers neighborhood gave an ice cream social in the Sauers grove Sunday afternoon and evening. About 75 were present and enjoyed a good social time.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to thank our friends, Rev. Harley Jackson and Mr. Hustedt for the favors shown us at the death and burial of our child.
BEN HEINS AND WIFE.
A. M. E. Church.

There will be prayer meeting at the Scottsburg this morning, the guest of his daughter, Mrs. C. D. Billings.

Japanese Social.

Miss Lucy May Day entertained a number of friends Monday evening with a Japanese party at her home on W. Second street, in honor of her guests, Misses Irene Day, of Washington; Erma Watts, of Columbus, and Catharine Wettig, of New Albany. Eleven couples were present. The rooms were tastefully decorated. The first prizes in the conversation contest were won by Miss Freida Aufderheide and James Rumbley and the consolation prizes were won by Miss Myrtle Graupner and Bert Kasting. The dining room was beautifully decorated with ferns and other decorations and the refreshments were served in Japanese style. Misses Florence Graupner and May Frazer, of Birmingham, Ala., served and each was dressed in Japanese costume. Small Japanese fans were given as favors. The other out-of-town guests were Miss Flora Nugent, and Messrs. Carl Schoessell and Voris Graves, of Columbus. The company spent a delightful evening. Miss Erma Watts and Miss Irene Day left for their homes this morning after spending a pleasant week as the guests of Miss Day. They made many warm friends during their stay here.

JONESVILLE

Carl Seale, of Columbus, was here Sunday.

Miss Sophia Moorman, of Columbus, was here visiting her parents Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Phillips, of Jeffersonville, are here visiting his father, William Phillips.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ehlers and daughter, Charlotte, of Columbus, visited B. F. Burbrink and family Sunday.

Miss Clara Andres entertained several of her lady friends at dinner Sunday.

Miss Clara Kiel, of Columbus, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. August Kiel, returned home Monday.

Wm. N. Achenbach and family are spending this week camping on the river and will probably try to land a few of those thirty-six pound cats to fill in the time.

Miss Martha Wissman, of Columbus, who has been visiting Miss Hannah Welmer, returned home Thursday.

Rev. Kaiser is visiting friends in Chicago this week.

Geo. Steinhamp preached at the German church Sunday.

B. F. Burbrink will leave this week for Brown and Lincoln Co., Kansas, to visit friends and relatives.

Mrs. J. Ford, whose sickness was mentioned last week, is some better.

Frank Able shipped two cars of stock to the city Monday.

C. M. Hatton, of Goss Mill, who was here visiting relatives and friends, will leave Saturday for his future home in Tipton, California.

George Hall and family, of Columbus, spent Sunday with William Phillips.

William Irwin and daughter-in-law, Mrs. Ethel Irwin, made a business trip to Columbus Saturday.

Born to Ed Kreinhagen and wife, Monday, Aug. 2, a boy.

Mrs. Herman Arnholt and two children, of Columbus, were visiting her brother, Albert Pardieck last week.

Fred Diecamp and family, of Columbus, were here Sunday to visit her father, Herman Pardieck, who is sick.

Mrs. Ed Wright called on friends in Seymour Sunday.

Miss Mollie Donhost and Ruth Wright were in Columbus Thursday.

Albert Donhost and sister, Miss Mollie, Miss Ruth Wright and Hannah Welmer attended the ball game at Azalia Sunday.

Mrs. Grace Meyers, of Seymour, visited her aunt, Mrs. Ed Wright, a few days.

Threatened Race Clash Averted.

Rome, Ga., Aug. 3.—Following two days of intense excitement with a war between the whites and blacks imminent, the small town of Farill, in Cherokee county, Alabama, eighteen miles west of here, is reported to be quieting down, although there are still grave apprehensions of a serious clash.

The remains of Alma R. Kessler, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Kessler, who died at Charleston about ten o'clock Sunday morning, passed through this city Monday morning over the interurban lines en route to Alexandria for interment. The child was 1 year and 1 month of age.

I have a large amount of corn on hand for feed meal and cracked corn. I have this day reduced the price. Also have a full stock of all kinds of feed for sale at market prices. Also full line of best grades of coal. As coal is cheap early in season now is the time to buy. G. H. ANDERSON.
a7dw2t

Expenditures and Tax Levies For The Year 1910.

The Trustee of Jackson township, Jackson county, proposes for the yearly expenditures and tax levies by the Advisory Board at its annual meeting, to be held at the Trustee's office, the following estimates and amounts for said year:

1. Township expenditures \$1400 and Township tax, 10 cents on the hundred dollars.

2. Local tuition expenditures, \$1,400 and tax, 10 cents on the hundred dollars.

3. Special school tax expenditures, \$4,000 and tax, 30 cents on the hundred dollars.

4. Library expenditures, \$300, and tax 2 cents on the hundred dollars.

5. Poor expenditures for preceding year, \$1,600, and tax 4 cents on the hundred dollars.

Total expenditures, \$8,700, and total tax, 56 cents on the hundred dollars.
CHAS. STEINWEDL, Trustee.
August 2, 1909.

Expenditures And Tax Levies For The Years 1910.

The Trustee of Salt Creek Township, Jackson County, Ind., proposes for yearly expenditures and tax levies by the Advisory Board at its annual meeting, to be held at the school house of School District No. 5, on the 7th day of September, 1909, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following estimates and amounts for said year:

1. Township expenditures, \$1200, and Township tax, 25 cents on the hundred dollars.

2. Local Tuition expenditures, \$1250, and tax, 25 cents on the hundred dollars.

3. Special school tax expenditures, \$2000, and tax, 40 cents on the hundred dollars.

4. Road Tax expenditures, \$250, and tax, 5 cents on the hundred dollars.

5. Poor expenditures for preceding year, \$250, and tax, 5 cents on the hundred dollars.

Total expenditures, \$5000, and total tax, 100 cents on the hundred dollars.
THOS. E. CONNER, Trustee.
Dated July 31st., 1909.

Advertised Letters.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Seymour and if not called for within 14 days will be sent to the dead letter office.

LADIES.

Mrs. Mary Johnson.
Mrs. Cornelia Manley.
Mrs. Flora Surface.

GENTS.

Charlie Boling.
E. M. Dixon.
Mr. George Herman.
Mr. C. B. Hopper.
Mr. O. H. Henry.
Mr. John B. Putt.
Mr. H. L. Raymond, Jr.
Mr. M. A. Sullivan.
Mr. Dell Weddell.

WM. P. MASTERS, P. M.
Seymour, Aug. 3, 1909.

Base Ball.

The Pendennis base ball team, of this city, defeated Dudleytown at Dudleytown Sunday afternoon by a score of 7 to 5. The game was very interesting and about twenty-five were present from Seymour. John Rodert was the catcher for the Pendennis club and Albert Gill was pitcher. Henry Roeder was pitcher for Dudleytown and Albert Holtman umpired the game.

A Woman's Advice.

A woman was looking over the shoulder of a man who was writing this item, and just when he got to this point, and was writing the word "soap" she said:
"There's one great essential in a laundry soap. It must be a soap that will not rot the clothes or the fabrics. Some soaps will clean goods, but they rot them; others have sticky, yellow rosin in them and stain the clothes yellow. Just you write that Easy Task soap saves half the work and saves all the clothes and drives away the dirt and keeps away the disease germs and is the best soap I ever found."
And so her advice has been followed, for women know soap.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Carter have gone into camp on the river near Rockford for an outing of several days.

NICK ELO TONIGHT
DOUBLE SHOW
Two Films and Two Songs for 5c.
"Special Marriage License"
"The Prince and the Actor"
and "Gallant Bowlers"
SONG:
"In the Valley Where My Sweetheart Waits for Me"
By Miss Anna E. Carter

Receivers' Sale.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of August 1909 at ten o'clock a. m. on said day the undersigned, Jackson County Loan and Trust Company as receiver for the Seymour Saddle Company will pursuant to the orders of the Jackson Circuit Court and subject to the approval of the Judge of said court, offer for sale to the highest bidder all of the personal property of the Seymour Saddle Company of every kind and description, (except the book accounts) which consists of stock on hand, both raw material and manufactured product, machinery, tools, appliances and good will of the business. Terms: Cash in hand.

Notice is also given that at the same time and place the undersigned receiver will offer for sale to the highest bidder, upon the same terms and conditions, the following real estate belonging to the Seymour Saddle Company to wit: The east half of lot number 5 in Block U in the city of Seymour, Indiana together with the building thereon. Receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
THE JACKSON CO. LOAN & TRUST CO., Receiver.
By J. H. MATLOCK, PRES.
Lewis & Swails, Attorneys.
a5&wlc.

Health Officers Examination.

The Indiana State Board of Health announces that the first examination of those wishing to become eligible for appointments to the position of county health commissioner or city or town health officer, will be held in the State House at Indianapolis, on Sept. 30th, 1909. Licensed physicians intending to enter the examination must make application upon official blanks and rules governing the examination to be secured from the State board. The board announces the examination will cover generally the fields of Hygienic and Sanitary Science, including food and drug inspection. A reasonable familiarity with the health statutes and the rules of the Board will be required and the subject of vital statistics, the foundation of public health work, will be gone into thoroughly.

Application blanks and pamphlets of statutes and rules will be ready for distribution after August 10.

This examination will restrict county commissioners and city and town councils in making appointments of health officers to those who have passed the required examination.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Dividends Paid.

An investment of a few shares in the New Building and Loan Association is a dividend paying kind. The net earnings are credited in your own pass book every six months after the first year. Subscribe stock now, office open every day. Hancock building.

HARRY M. MILLER, Secretary.

Under Advisement.

The case of the State vs Lewallen was heard by Edward P. Eisner as special judge Monday afternoon. The trial was concluded about 5 o'clock and was taken under advisement until Wednesday at 10 o'clock. Shave with Berdon, the barber.

CALL US UP

Old Phone 400, New Phone 633.
When in need of anything in the DRUG line.
We will give you prompt service and Best quality of Drugs and Sundries.
Prescriptions Correctly Compounded.
Give our Ice Cream Soda a trial.

Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

DREAMLAND TONIGHT

Double Show

TWO FILMS

TWO ILLUSTRATED SONGS

By Miss Lois Reynolds.

CHEMISTRY 4000 YEARS AGO.

Employed by Chinese in Cure of Disease
—The Philosopher's Stone.

Yu Tung Kwei, a Chinese delegate to the chemistry congress, read an interesting paper before a session of the assembly yesterday on the chemical industry of China. Alchemy, he said, was known in China at least 2700 years before Christ, and China still occupied an important position in regard to the chemical industries of the world.

The principal object of the practice of alchemy 4000 years ago, he said, was the cure of disease. The philosopher's stone was made to evolve a preparation somewhat analogous to the philosopher's stone, the result attained being known as gold pills. Metallurgical work and dyeing were known in China from time immemorial, while the processes of making gunpowder, paper, glass and porcelain all originated in the same country, while it is admitted that the Chinese of the Seventh century had a clear knowledge of oxygen.

"Circumstances in China," said the lecturer, "have now changed. Since China has been known by such a name, it has been known as an agricultural country and to possess an enormous wealth of undeveloped minerals, attention has naturally been directed to the study of these two branches of applied science.

"A board of agriculture and industries has been instituted, composed of different bureaus, each having some department, such as land surveying, mine surveying, irrigation work, etc. Having its headquarters in Peking, the affairs of each province are controlled directly by provincial executive committees, and shortly, it is believed, government departments will be established. Also in the formation of chemical societies provincial societies have been formed, which will constitute sectional branches. Agricultural societies too are being formed in good numbers, and the last few years have witnessed the establishment of commercial guilds.

"A characteristic feature about the teaching system of China is that chemistry, together with mathematics, is a compulsory subject in the elementary schools. This is insisted upon, not only that the pupils' mind may be trained, but also that the young student may acquire some scientific knowledge of natural phenomena."—London Standard.

HOUSECLEANING IN JAPAN.

Policeman Sets a Day for the Process
and Then Sees It Done.

House cleaning done by law, where at the outset policemen order tea tables, bedding, straw matting, all the Lanes and Penates out on the sidewalk, where they finish their official inspection with a sprinkling of lime and antiseptic—spring house cleaning in Japan—Mrs. John L. Dearing described to the Woman's Baptist Social Union, says the Boston Herald.

The wife of Rev. Dr. Dearing, general missionary of the Baptist Eastern missions, Mrs. Dearing has managed cleaning in Japan for some time at her home in the Flower Kingdom.

"April is a busy month for the Japanese housekeeper," she said. "From attic to cellar we have no cellar—from attic to ground floor we get ready for the summer months of moisture. The policemen come and tell us that we must have the house cleaned by the end of the month, day. They go through the city by blocks. Every day the housekeepers living in one block are notified, the next day the housekeepers in another, and so on until the city is clean.

"Everything has to be taken out into the street, and everything is inspected. They pour on antiseptic and lime in preparation of the coming plague. Fortunately it very seldom comes."

Life-Saving on Inland Waters.

A report by Supt. W. E. Longfellow of the United States Volunteer Life-Saving Corps, as to the number of deaths by drowning, and the places where such deaths occurred, furnishes evidence of the need of life-saving effort on waters which are not patrolled by the life-savers of the national service. Supt. Longfellow's figures show that 621 drownings occurred in the tidal and inland waters of the United States during May, 1909, and that 155 of the victims of the accidents were children. New York city, with its water front of nearly 400 miles and its huge population, lost fewer lives than the remainder of New York state. All of New England lost fewer persons by drowning than New York state alone.

Mileage of water frontage is not the proper criterion for life-saving service. New York city is surrounded by water, and has a large excursion business during the summer months; but sport on the water there is largely on seagoing steamers and in able yachts and power boats. On inland waters during the summer small rowboats and sailboats are used by thousands during their outings, and many canoeists are afloat in their cockleshells. In waters of this kind there is more danger of accidents and drownings than in the waters patrolled by the national life-savers on the coast. Supt. Longfellow's report is an endorsement of such effort as being made by the canoeists of Milwaukee to provide life-saving appliances and life-savers to use them, on the river above the dam, where boating and swimming are in vogue throughout the summer months. There can be no question as to the value of life-saving apparatus ready to hand, at such places, but the problem is to protect it from marauders while it is in place, awaiting occasional use.

Ignorance Aids Appetite.

Merrill E. Gates, secretary of the board of Indian commissioners, was describing the splendid work that his board is doing to wipe out the tuberculosis scourge which at one time threatened to make the American Indian extinct.

"But the Indian," said Mr. Gates, "needs to be educated in sanitation. He is shockingly ignorant there. In fact, he is as ignorant as an old farmer I used to know in Warsaw."

"A friend dropped in on this old farmer as he was frying a bit of bacon."

"Grand bacon, that," said the friend, sniffing affably.

"Grand bacon," said the old man, turning the slices. "And it's none of yer murdered stuff, neither. That pig died a natural death."—Washington Post.

A Mechanical Purpose.

While the truthfulness of this story may be open to suspicion, the following by Fred Dumont Smith will illustrate the weakness of the prohibitory law: "I must relate an instance of the mysterious ways of prohibition, the tortuous, blind, complicated manner of its workings. A friend of mine, who used to live in Atchison, Kan., one Saturday night desired some beer for Sunday. He went to a drugstore which had a 'permit' to sell for medical, mechanical and scientific purposes." The drugstore said, "You

will have to sign up for it. 'All right,' said Bill. The drugstore got out its affidavit. 'What shall I say?' Bill studied. He never had anything but beer, and he was not sure that beer was an antidote for measles. Besides, that was twenty years ago. He had an inspiration. 'Look here, you are allowed to sell for mechanical purposes, are you not?' 'Yes,' said the drugstore. 'Well, I want this for mechanical purposes.' The drugstore signed, and the drugstore delivered six cases of beer. 'By the way, said the drugstore, 'what mechanical purpose do you want that beer for?' Bill fixed the beer under his arm and looked the drugstore grimly in the eye. 'I want it to grease a buggy.'—Atchison Globe.

FEW MAY MARRIAGES.

Old Saying That "To Marry in May Is to Rue the Day."

It will be noticed that there are no marriages of importance fixed to take place during May. At most a dozen are included in the list of fashionable weddings, and inquiry at such churches as St. Mary's, Abbot's, St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Christ Church, Lancaster Gate and All Saints', Ennismore Gardens, all "temples of Hymen," elicits the fact that "business is very slack" during May.

"To marry in May is to rue the day," runs the old rhyme, and it is clear, therefore, that we are still sentimental enough to wish to avoid running any such matrimonial risk. There may be something in this superstition about May marriages, for it is a belief that age cannot wither. It is difficult to trace to its source, but it has survived through practically all ages. Ovid alludes to it, and it was evidently a new idea even in his day.

What is more, it is one which obtains all over Europe, and in face of such a strong testimony that the gods are defied and fate tempted, if the "merry month" is used as a "marry month," it is certainly wiser for those who are embarking on what must always be the uncertain expedition of matrimony to either choose April for setting sail or tarry until June.—Ladies' Pictorial.

Hints to Married People.

The woman who nags her husband makes a mistake, but the woman who nags her husband in public makes twice as much of an error.

Married people should take care not to destroy each other's pride.

When a woman "calls down" her husband before other people she takes away his self respect, and a man without self respect becomes eventually capable of anything.

The clever woman makes her husband believe that she respects and looks up to him, although there are lots of times when she can't do so. But she keeps him happily in ignorance of this.

The husband who wants a wife that he can trust and be proud of is very careful neither to destroy her spirit nor her just pride in herself. He treats her with unflinching courtesy both at home and in company.

Married people, take notice! You ought to exercise every care to preserve each other's better qualities. Once lost, they are usually lost forever. More's the pity!

Futile Work.

Col. Asa Gould Humphreys, at a veterans' banquet in Duluth, condemned the abolition of the canteen.

"Those temperance ladies who caused the canteen's abolition have accomplished," said the veteran, "what? Only this: The drinking soldier now drinks, instead of the mild and pure beverages supplied by the orderly canteen, rank, fiery stuff in demoralizing places."

"That is what these ladies have accomplished. They wanted to do the soldier good. But in their ignorance, they worked as vainly as old Mrs. Crewe of Salem."

"Mrs. Crewe, at the height of the war, astonished my colonel by sending him a barrel of pebbles."

"I have read," she wrote, 'that a pebble held in the mouth is a splendid remedy for thirst. Will you please accept, my dear colonel, this barrel for the use of the troops at the front?'—Washington Star.

Superstition of Bismarck.

Bismarck had an intense aversion to thirteen, but a veneration for the number three. His reasons for his predilection were that he served three masters; he was responsible for and fought in three great wars; he signed three treaties of peace; he arranged the meeting of three emperors; he established the triple alliance; in Franco-German war, three homes were killed under him; he had three names (Bismarck, Schönhause and Lauenberg); he acquired three titles (count, prince, duke); the ancient arms of his family are a leaf of clover and three oak leaves. His family motto: "In Trinitate Robor." (Strength in Trinity.)

"I was early in itself sufficient to give a leaning in this particular direction. So closely were his feelings associated with the triple number that the caricaturists represented him with three hairs on his head. He had three children.—New York Sun.

Be Charitable.

An American was strolling about Paris with a French friend. They entered a shop, made some small purchases, and while waiting for the change the American said, in a low voice:

"Will you just look at the diamonds that pretty little salesgirl is wearing? They must be worth \$2000."

"They are not real," the Frenchman said with a shrug.

"But they are—I know real stones when I see them—that is my business," the American declared.

Again the Frenchman shrugged.

"But, my friend, be charitable," he protested, gently. "Figure to yourself and consider that the diamonds are imitation. For if the stones are good the little maid isn't."—Philadelphia Record.

Remembered.

Blinks, after inviting to dinner his friend Jinks, who had just returned from abroad, was telling him what a fine memory his little son Bobby had. "And do you suppose he will remember me?" said Jinks. "Remember you? Why, he remembers every face he ever saw."

An hour later they entered the house, and after Jinks had shaken hands with Mrs. Blinks, he called Bobby over to him. "And do you remember me, my little man?" "Course I do. You're the same feller that pa brought last summer, and us was so wild about it that she didn't speak to pa for a whole week."—Kansas City Star.

Useless Waste of Energy.

A small Wichita boy's father is a Democrat. But at the grandfather's house all are Republicans, and when he visited at the latter place he heard a good many jolts flung at Democracy and its friends. He tried to stay loyal, however.

One day his aunt was helping him through with his lessons, when he suddenly flung his book in to a corner of the room and said:

"Auntie, it's no use. I'm not going to learn to read. It's no use, I tell you. Why, I've got to be a Democrat, anyway."—Kansas City Journal.

SUPPLICATION.

I seek no smile from Fortune,
Nor ask release from Pain,
And yet I crave high portion
Of life's most golden gain.

This is the prayer that rudders
My ship on any sea;
Through shift of hopes and shudders,
God, let me sail on—free!

—Leigh Mitchell Hodges in Success Magazine.

IN COSTUME.

"I never could guess conundrums," complained the duke, peevishly.

The dowager leaned forward and tapped him playfully with her fan.

"I see I must refresh your poor, treacherous memory," she smiled. "Count Egmont was executed in Flanders, and Baron Montigny was murdered in Spain."

"Gracious!" exclaimed the duke. "How on earth did you know that?"

"Every schoolgirl knows it," said the dowager. "And you," she went on accusingly, "are popularly supposed to have been implicated in both these crimes."

"I?" said the duke, sitting up. "I protest I know nothing whatever about the matter!"

"It's no use prevaricating," retorted the dowager. "You will pretend next that you know nothing about Haarlem."

"Never met the gentleman," he declared, with conviction. "Never met him in my life, I assure you."

"Haarlem was not a gentleman," she corrected.

"Ah, then, that accounts for it," said the duke airily. "I only associated with—"

"—gentlemen, don't you know?"

"Haarlem," explained the dowager patiently, "was a city, my friend. After a protracted siege you entered it and, in defiance of your pledged word, massacred the inhabitants to the number of over 2000 innocent persons."

"Dear me," said the duke, "did I really?"

"Undoubtedly," she assured him. "Do you mean to say that you forget even that?"

Again the duke shook his head and sighed.

"It—ah—it happened, you see, such a deuce of a long time ago," he apologized. "My—er—my uncle would, no doubt, recollect the sad occurrence," he added, as a happy thought.

"Your uncle? Oh—ah—"

"Your uncle," said the duke, fixing the dowager. "You shouldn't make fun of the dear man. After all, he's not so—so very old, remember."

"Well, he's older than I am, anyway," snapped the duke.

"He might marry again, you know," she reminded him, "even yet."

The duke made an emphatic gesture of dissent.

"There's not the remotest chance of it," he declared. "No woman in her senses would be fool enough to marry my uncle."

"Then you really think," said the dowager, and her voice became quite confidential as she leaned prettily toward her companion, "you really think that you will—"

"—well, you know what?"

The duke nodded in perfect comprehension of this cryptic remark. "I entertain not the least doubt on the point," he assured her.

"I am glad of that," she murmured absently. "It would be rather jolly to be a—"

"Duchess?" suggested the duke. The dowager drew herself up haughtily and tried to look angry.

"Your grace—mistakes!" she began with extreme dignity. "I—"

"My grace does nothing of the sort," interrupted the duke impatiently.

"What? Is a man not to be allowed to know his own feelings, pray?"

"A man," echoed the dowager.

"Well, a duke, then," he corrected, regarding her sternly.

"Oh, but I was thinking of mine," she stammered, looking down at the tips of her pointed little shoes. "I was wondering whether it would be—"

"—well, right for a woman?"

"A woman?" said the duke, staring.

"Well, a dowager, then—to marry a—"

"—a crime-stained man like—"

"Like?" demanded the duke, severely.

"His grace of Alva," replied the dowager, with a saucy little curtsy.

"I am told," said the duke, fixing a stern eye upon her, "I am told—"

The dowager stiffened perceptibly.

"Pray, and what are you told?"

"I am told," repeated the duke, with cold precision, "that in the days of her youth, the Dowager Countess of Elmpark was—well, was not better than she should have been, at any rate."

"An—ah—abominable calumny!" gasped the dowager hotly.

"So I should hardly have expected," calmly pursued the duke—"I should hardly have expected her ladyship to entertain any violent scruples of the kind you mention."

"I don't believe a word of it," protested the dowager, blushing, "or—"

"Or what?" inquired the duke kindly.

"Or I should not have chosen this—this particular character to come to the ball in tonight, of course."

"I am very glad you did," said the duke, "for I assure you it is an infinitely becoming one."

"That was my only reason," explained the dowager earnestly. "You know the picture, I suppose?"

The duke bowed. "I see it before me," he replied.

"No, no," she frowned. "I mean the picture in the national gallery—Hogarth's portrait of the Countess of Elmpark."

"I made a special point of examining it the other day," he announced, "when I looked in to study the Duke of Alva's costume—"

"—Hogarth's portrait of the Duke of Alva, you know—room 5. A fine painting!"

"I don't believe you have ever been to the national gallery in your life," declared the dowager, vehemently. "Hogarth never painted a portrait of the Duke of Alva at all."

"Dear me," said the duke, "didn't he? Why not?"

"Because he happened to live about 200 years after the duke was dead," snapped the dowager.

"Well, he—er—he might have painted one from—er—from hearsay, you know," suggested the duke. "Anyhow, you are wrong. I did go to the gallery. I went expressly to see the countess' portrait—a most charming, a most remarkably beautiful old lady."

"Yes, she was considered the most beautiful woman of the period," the dowager informed him. "Do you think I—"

"I'm at all like her?"

"Not a bit," replied the duke with

decision. "I mean," he added hastily, "you are ever so much more beautiful. And, besides, you have forgotten to make up your face to look old. Otherwise the likeness is perfect—quite perfect."

"Your costume is pretty good, too," returned the dowager, somewhat mollified. "Especially the beard, but—"

"Yes, I flatter myself the beard is good," returned the duke, "though decidedly uncomfortable. You were going to add—"

"I was wondering what on earth induced you to impersonate such a—"

"shocking old reprobate as the Duke of Alva?"

"Because he wore such an attractive costume," explained the duke. "I happened to come across an old engraving, and that decided me. Moreover," he added, "I am credibly informed by my—"

"ah—solicitors that I am lineally descended from the Alvas on my mother's side; my great-grandmother's cousin married a Spaniard called Alva. It is quite likely that he was a kind of distant relation of the duke's."

"Quite, of course," admitted the dowager. "And it must be so pleasant to play at being a duke even for an evening."

"Permit me to remind you," said the duke stiffly, "that in my case the game is likely to become a reality."

"Oh," she retorted, "if you mean that for a snub—"

"Besides, since you are going to be a duke, permit me to remind you—ahem!—permit me to remind your grace that I may possibly also become a dowager."

She checked herself sharply, with a blush.

"Don't flatter yourself that you will become anything of the sort, my dear countess," replied the duke blandly. "For I warn you beforehand that I intend to live to a dicken's of an age."

"You needn't think that you will disappoint me like that," she mocked. "Indeed, I am getting tired of being a dowager already."

"And I," said the duke, "am beginning to find this beard a little cumbersome. If I were to kiss you, I believe it would come off."

"Then, for goodness sake, don't—don't risk such a catastrophe," she implored him.

"A soldier," responded the duke gallantly, "fears no risks."

"But—your beard!" she entreated.

"I will sacrifice it," answered the duke resolutely. "If necessary, I am prepared to sacrifice it."

"Oh, well, since you must be so—so foolish," faltered the dowager, "I—"

But the remainder of her sentence was lost in the duke's beard—which, happily, however, did not come off, after all.—Emeric Hulme Beaman in Sketch.

REMARKABLE WOODEN BRIDGE.

It Is 119 Feet High and Is Used by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

A wooden bridge 119 feet high over New Found creek, in Jefferson county, is one of the engineering curiosities of the present day. Only one other wooden bridge in the world is taller than it.

The bridge is in daily use by the trains of a branch of the Louisville & Nashville. It invariably excites comment from all who see it, and civil engineers are especially interested in its peculiar structure, so tall and yet so staunch and trim.

This bridge is on the Cane Creek branch of the Louisville & Nashville railroad and bridges New Found creek. It is approached in each direction by a 3 per cent. grade. There is no other sign of man's handiwork in sight than this wonderfully impressive wooden structure, its massive wooden beams accentuating its massiveness.—Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

A More Practical Way.

It was the dreary hour when the Christmas dinner, having been eaten, was doing its best to digest itself and the girls were talking in hushed tones appropriate to the occasion.

"I've just heard of a new charm to tell whether any one loves you, and if so, who it is," whispered Elsie.

"What is it?" queried Sophie, absently fingering her new diamond ring.

"Well, you take four or five chestnuts, name them each after some man you know, and put them on a plate, and the first one that pops is the one that loves you."

"H'm," said Sophie. "I know a better way than that."

"Do you?"

"Yes, indeed. By my plan you take one particular man, place him on the sofa in the parlor, sit close to him with the light a little low, and look into his eyes. And then, if he doesn't pop, you'll know it's time to change the man on the sofa."—Woman's Home Companion.

From Missouri.

The following amusing incident occurred some years ago in northwestern Missouri:

A gentleman went to a small primitive village for the purpose of inspecting a school which he had owned for a number of years but had never seen. Reaching the place one evening, he secured lodging in a small house.

The next morning, he went to the back of the house, where on a bench was a tin wash basin and near at hand a bucket of water and a dipper. After washing his hands and face he took from his pocket a tooth brush, and, pouring some water on it from the dipper, proceeded to brush his teeth.

A small boy of the house watched him for a few moments in unfeigned astonishment, then yelled: "Oh, mom, come quick and see the fellow sharpening his teeth!"—Lippincott's.

Not That Kind.

Apocryphal of examination time, Prof. Carl C. Peterson of Dubuque related at a recent dinner some examination stories.

"Once, in a Bible lesson," he said, "I repeated the text:

"'Arise and take the young child and his mother and flee into Egypt.'"

"And then," he showed the children a large picture that illustrated the text in bright colors.

"The children studied the picture eagerly. Then they all frowned; all looked rather disappointed. Finally a little girl said:

"Teacher, where is the flea?"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

What's in a Name?

One of the anecdotes which Andrew Carnegie is fond of telling concerns a crabbed bachelor and an aged spinster, who one day found themselves at a concert.

The selections were apparently entirely unfamiliar to the gentleman, but when Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" was begun he picked up his ears.

"That sounds familiar," he exclaimed. "I'm not very strong on those classical pieces, but that's very good. What is it?"

"The spinster cast down her eyes. 'That,' she told him, demurely, 'is the 'Maiden's Prayer.'—Cleveland Leader.

It Pays to Advertise.

FARM AND HOME.

Summer Care of Horses.

A great many horses are laid up every summer with sore shoulders. This can be remedied in a very large measure with sense and care.

A good horse collar is the main part of the harness, and it should be of the very best kind and fit the animal's neck perfectly.

The collar should be kept clean at all times and the horse's shoulders well washed and brushed daily.

Much dust and dirt arise in the fields and on the roads during the warm season, and this is caught and held on the moist and sweaty shoulders and collar, there to form hard lumps and ridges.

Every time the collar is put on the horse it should be examined for those lumps and ridges. If any are found, they should be carefully brushed and rubbed away.

After each day's work, especially in warm weather, bathe and clean the shoulders with a mixture of warm water, salt and soda.

Hot water is one of the best known natural agents for relieving soreness due to sprains, bruises and excessive pressure of the animal body. Salt and soda are healing and disinfecting agents.

A little alum and tannic acid, the juice from the bark or leaves of oak or willow trees, will heal and toughen the skin, and should be applied with warm water.—Farmers' and Drovers' Journal.

Bitter Milk.

Bitter milk may originate from two sources. The first source is dependent upon the cow, while the second is due to the growth of bacteria in the milk after it has been drawn. The difference between these two classes of bitter milk is that the first has a decidedly acid taste when freshly drawn, while the second class is sweet when taken from the cow, but the bitterness occurs after standing for a short time and increases in intensity. Bitter milk when produced in the udder may result from improper feeding with such of our Colorado herbs as lupines, artemisia and the like, or with the raw Swedish turnips, cabbages, etc. Bitter milk may be observed during the last stage of lactation and has followed the infection of the ducts with bacteria which act on the proteids as an enzyme, converting them into peptones and other products to which the bitter taste is probably due.—Field and Farm.

How to Handle Manure.

When fresh manure is allowed to remain in a heap decomposition commences in a few days. Carbon combines with oxygen in the air, produced carbonic dioxide, which is given off the manure pile. Considerable heat is produced during this process, which dries out the water and as the water passes out of the manure the dry state causes the nitrogen to pass out. While the entire heap of manure is wet the loss of nitrogen is small, but the waste of the valuable portion is by leaching.

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1909

THERE is time yet, when the salary ordinance comes up on third reading, for the council to reduce salaries that should be lowered.

THE special session of congress is nearing the end and the New England crowd begins to see that the rest of the country has considerable influence.

THE action of so many people of Tipton on the return of Noah Marker, who robbed the bank of which he was assistant cashier, is open to severe criticism. To make a hero of the man who takes over a hundred thousand dollars from his employers does no credit to those who participated in such a demonstration.

THE mayor of Washington has served notice on the remaining saloons in that city that he will revoke the license of the first man who does not obey the law. That is what all mayors have the power to do and had they exercised that power long ago there would have been more regard for the law. All people respect an officer who stands squarely all the time for obedience to the law as he finds it and they have little respect for the officer who does not keep his oath of office.

THIS WILL INTEREST MOTHERS.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, a certain relief for Feverishness, Headache, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the bowels and destroy worms. They break up colds in 24 hours. They are so pleasant to the taste and harmless as milk. Children like them. Over 10,000 testimonials of cures. They never fail. Sold by all druggists. 25c. Ask today. Don't accept any substitute.

Rev. Louis Wambsgans, of Columbus, conducted the services at the German Lutheran church here Sunday in the absence of Rev. Eggers, who was called to Louisville to speak at a mission feast. Rev. Wambsgans has only recently completed his theological course and has accepted a call at Tampico, Fla.

Dr. G. G. Graessle and family and Chas. W. Graessle and family went out to Peter's cabin today for an outing of several days.

A. A. Conner, of Brownstown, was in the city yesterday and took dinner with his sister, Mrs. Mattie Love, and family.

Hay's Hair Health

Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Color and Beauty.

No matter how long it has been gray or faded. Stops its falling out, and positively removes dandruff. Refuse all substitutes. Is not a dye. 51 and 50c. bottles, at druggists, or by mail. Send 2c. for free book "The Care of the Hair." Philo Hay Spec. Co., Newark, N. J.

C. W. MILHOUS
A. J. PELLENS

The Southern Indiana Railway Company

Here Goes Another Excursion

—TO—

INDIAN SPRINGS

AUGUST 7th and 8th

On the above dates we will sell excursion tickets to INDIAN SPRINGS at rate of \$1.10 for the ROUND TRIP, good going on any regular train on above dates, good returning on any regular train up to and including Monday, Aug. 9th.

INDIAN SPRINGS and TRINITY SPRINGS are growing more popular each year. Come join the crowd and spend the week's end at this pleasant and healthful spot. Plenty of room, etc. for everybody. Drink plenty of this famous spring water and come back home Monday with sparkling eyes and a smile that won't come off. Those of you who went last week kindly tell your friends about the good time you had, those that didn't have a good time—but what's the use you all had a good time.

REMEMBER THE DATE, THIS TRIP WILL BENEFIT YOU.

For further information call on or write to any of the undersigned.

H. P. RADLEY, G. P. A.,
Terre Haute, Ind.
C. V. LINK, T. P. A.,
Bedford, Ind.
S. L. CHERRY, Agt.,
Seymour, Ind.BRISTOW LEADS
THE INSURGENTSKansas Senator Says He Will
Not Vote For Tariff Bill.

A VIOLATION OF PLEDGES

It is thus that he characterizes the action of the majority in Congress on the tariff question, declaring that he will not vote for the measure—Senator Daniel opens debate on conference report by charging Aldrich with unfairness.

Washington, Aug. 3.—Insisted upon by senators who proposed to see that undue haste is not exercised in the final passage of the tariff bill, the conference report on that measure was read at tedious length and the senate dragged along during nearly seven hours without accomplishing any important result.

Numerous conferences were held among senators on both sides of the chamber for the purpose of advancing or hindering the final passage of the bill. The developments which have



JOSEPH L. BRISTOW.

occurred in respect to the framing of the leather schedule in conference called forth more interest than did the proceedings of the day. Senators spent much time in discussing the language and effect of that schedule.

Westerners complain that the leather schedule as arranged by the conferees with the approval of the president is unfair to the states interested in protected hides. It was agreed that some action must be taken to conciliate them if the conference report is to be adopted.

The debate on the conference report was opened by Senator Daniel, who claimed that the Democratic senators on the finance committee had been dealt with unfairly in not being permitted to vote in committee on the adoption of the report. He claimed that an agreement for that purpose entered into by the chairman, Mr. Aldrich, had been violated. Any intentional violation was disavowed by Mr. Aldrich, who said he could not agree with Mr. Daniel as to what had occurred between them.

Senator Bristow denounced the tariff bill as a violation of Republican pledges and announced that he would not vote for it. In order to clearly fix the responsibility of the two parties in the passage of the bill and for the framing of its several schedules, Senator Bacon presented an analysis of the 137 yeas and nay votes that had been taken during its consideration. This list of votes the senate agreed to print in the Record.

The Philippine Tariff Bill.

Washington, Aug. 3.—The conference report on the Philippine tariff bill has been agreed to by the house. The measure is supplementary to the Payne tariff bill and is intended to provide enough additional revenue to make up the amount which will be lost to the Philippine government by the enactment of the provision for free trade between the United States and the Philippines.

Kentucky Sheep in Bad.

Washington, Aug. 3.—Federal quarantine will be placed upon the state of Kentucky on account of an epidemic of scabies in sheep within two or three days. Quarantine regulations with that object in view are now being prepared by Dr. Alonzo D. Melvin, chief of the bureau of animal industry of the department of agriculture.

Chinese Railway Scandal.

Peking, Aug. 3.—A condition of corruption has been discovered in the administration of the German section of the Tientsin-Pukow railroad, and as a result the directors of the line have been dismissed. Some of them will be punished.

Jack Johnson has posted \$5,000 in Chicago to bind a match with Jeffries for the heavyweight championship.

The quarry town of Maryville, Tex., was completely destroyed by fire.

BARCELONA HAS
AGAIN EMERGESBut News From There Is
Plainly Inexact.

THE NEWSPAPERS CENSORED

The first train to reach the French frontier since the beginning of the tragic events in Catalonia gave only half lights on the actual situation—while affairs seem to be improving in Spain, there are many evidences of political chaos.

Paris, Aug. 3.—The threatened general strike at Madrid appears to have been averted, at least temporarily. Barcelona has emerged from her isolation, and the internal situation in Spain seems to be improved.

The first train out of Catalonia's capital city since the beginning of the tragic events there reached the French frontier last night, bringing censored and plainly inexact newspaper accounts of the insurrection and of the conditions in the outlying parts of Catalonia. The rest is shrouded in mystery. Several of the smaller cities are reported to be in the hands of the revolutionists and many villages have proclaimed the district a republic. Troops are being steadily distributed throughout the rebellious districts, and barring new serious outbreaks, the insurrectionists eventually will be forced to capitulate. It is said that the authorities are determined to crush the insurrection before the return from South America of Deputy Alejandro Leroux, chief of the Republicans at Barcelona, whose period of exile for political reasons was set aside by the chamber of deputies last April.

Reports from San Felipe, Palamos and Cassa de la Solva says that those places are still in the hands of the revolutionaries. It is rumored that the Spanish gunboat Temerario has left for San Felipe to aid the troops in restoring order.

In striking contrast with the estimate of the victims of the disorders given by the Barcelona newspapers, is one of 5,000 emanating from private advices received from Madrid. This latter estimate, however, is labeled "perhaps exaggerated."

An official statement issued in Madrid concerning the proposed general strike there says that numerous masons failed to report for duty, but it is explained that this was due to a fear of a clash with the unionists.

Spain's censorship is more inexorable than ever. No news has been received from the various points in the north where the trades unions had planned a general strike, and therefore the actual conditions there and elsewhere cannot be stated.

INTERNAL REVENUES

Big Shrinkage in Whisky Tax Receipts Last Year.

Washington, Aug. 3.—Because of the prohibition wave during the fiscal year ending July 30 last, Uncle Sam's pocketbook suffered a big shrinkage. During this period there was a decrease of \$5,290,773 in whisky tax receipts as shown by the preliminary report of the internal revenue bureau, just issued.

Whisky tax collections last year were \$134,868,034, as against \$140,158,807 for the preceding year. The receipts of beer and other fermented liquors amounted to \$57,456,411, a decrease of \$2,351,205 compared with 1908.

The nation's tobacco bill, however, showed an increase. The government tax on all sorts of tobaccos aggregated \$51,887,178, an increase of \$2,024,423 over the previous year.

The oleomargarine tax collections were \$902,197, a falling off of \$52,107, compared with the year before.

Internal revenue receipts from all sources were \$246,212,719. The government expended approximately \$4,976,000 in collecting its internal revenue.

Illinois led the country with \$43,441,771 internal revenue paid into the treasury. Other states in which the tax exceeded twenty million dollars were Kentucky, Indiana, Pennsylvania and New York.

Mother's Efforts Bore Fruit.

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 3.—Just a few hours before he was to die in the electric chair for complicity in the murder of his grandfather, Walter Zeller was reprieved for thirty days by Governor Fort. The governor gave no reason for relieving the lad, but it is known that the youth's mother has been untiring in her efforts to save him, and it is believed she reached the governor's ear with her story.

Took Sheriff by Surprise.

Platte City, Mo., Aug. 3.—George Johnson, white, who murdered John W. Moore, a farmer, June 20, has been lynched. Two men took a third man to the jail, representing him to be a prisoner. When the sheriff opened the jail door the three overpowered him. Fifty other men quickly appeared and battered down the door of Johnson's cell. He was taken to a tree opposite the jail and hanged.

BLOODSHED AT
WINONA PARKWatchman Shot by Young Man
From Florida.

HAD BUGGY WHIP WITH HIM

Austin Miller, Twenty-Year-Old Visitor at Park, Declaring That Watchman Lon Howe Had Made Untrue Statements About His Mother, Followed Watchman With Intent to Whip Him, but When Latter Ordered Him to Hold Up His Hands, Shot Instead.

Warsaw, Ind., Aug. 3.—Austin Miller of Gainesville, Fla., who shot Lon Howe, night watchman at Winona Lake, is supposed to be in Chicago. Howe is lying at his home in a serious condition.

The assault took place near Kosciusko lodge at 11:30 p. m. According to Howe's statement he was making his regular rounds when he noticed he was followed by a young man. Just as he was turning off the lights in this part of the park Miller, who is twenty years old, leveled a revolver at him and commanded him to throw up his hands. Howe supposed he was joking and thrust his hands into his pockets and laughed. As he did so Miller fired four shots and all took effect.

After this Miller pointed the revolver in the watchman's face and commanded him to sign a paper which he then thrust into his pocket. Miller helped Howe to his home half a mile away and then called the park doctor. Miller later declared he would not run away, and no attempt was made to arrest him. He said he had shot Howe purposely and that it had been his intention to thrash the officer for some time. He had a buggy whip with him, he said, at the time and his first intentions were to relieve the officer of his revolver and then whip him. He says he shot because he thought Howe intended to draw his weapon. Miller said Howe had made untrue statements about his mother and he was acting in her defense when he attacked the officer. The young man went west on a Pennsylvania train and an attempt is being made to find him.

WIFE NO. 1 OBJECTS

Mrs. Kelly Alleges Husband Committed Perjury in Court.

Mt. Carmel, Ill., Aug. 3.—Foreman F. M. Kelly of the Big Four blacksmith shop, has gone to Memphis, Tenn., to stand trial for perjury in connection with a divorce granted him at Memphis some time ago. Several months ago Kelly was married to a Louisville young woman, and a short time after that Mrs. Kelly No. 1 appeared on the scene from Cleveland, O. She charged Kelly with bigamy, but when the case came to trial Kelly produced a regularly issued divorce paper, obtained at Memphis before his second marriage.

Wife No. 1 was in ignorance of the divorce, it appears, and she at once filed charges of perjury against him in Memphis, alleging that he had sworn falsely in obtaining the divorce. Mrs. Kelly No. 2 remains in Mt. Carmel awaiting the outcome.

An Interesting Ceremony.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 3.—In the presence of a large number of citizens, including many civil war veterans, the tablet marking the site of old Fort Yates, whence General Grant led his regiment, the Twenty-first Illinois infantry, in 1861, was dedicated Monday. Addresses were made by Governor Deen and others.

Found Jewelry in His Home.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 3.—Jewelry valued at \$3,500 was found by the police in the home of Frank Rosbach, who was arrested last week in Cleveland on the charge of stealing \$700 worth of jewelry from the firm of W. A. Sturgeon & Co. Rosbach was a salesman for the firm.

Because She Spurned His Love.

Danville, Va., Aug. 3.—As a result of spurned love, Ben Russell, a farmer, about fifty years old, shot and killed Mrs. Annie Tankersley, aged thirty years, in the presence of two of her children, and then emptied the remaining barrel of his shotgun into his own head.

Wholesale Grocers Suffer Heavily.

Evansville, Ind., Aug. 3.—It is estimated that the loss suffered by Hulman & Co., wholesale grocers, by fire here will amount to more than \$100,000. The four-story warehouse and distributing depot of the company were destroyed.

Wanted to Make Death Certain.

Princeton, Ind., Aug. 3.—Thomas Bump, sixty years old, stripped off his clothes, tied a rope around his neck and to the other end attached a large stone, and then leaped into the Wabash river and drowned.

Water Claims Another Boy.

Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 3.—Robert Earl, aged fourteen, was drowned while playing pranks in the water at a pond east of the city.

Anty Drudge Tells How to be Rid of
the Smell.

Miss Chirp—"Say, Anty, do you notice that odor? I've just had this waist washed and the laundry soap has made it smell horrid!"

Anty Drudge—"Yes, dear! No one without a cold could fail to notice it. But why don't you have your clothes washed with Fels-Naptha? It will leave them sweet and fresh without any odor. And they'll be cleaner and wear longer than if washed in the old, washboiler way."

Do your clothes have an odor when they come from the wash?

No—if you wash with Fels-Naptha.

Yes—if you use ordinary laundry soap or washing powders.

If you could see what goes into the ordinary soaps and powders, you would understand why they leave the clothes yellow and ill-smelling.

If you could see the pure materials that form a basis for Fels-Naptha you would know why it makes your clothes white and sweet, free from all odors.

Compare clothes washed with Fels-Naptha in cold or lukewarm water with clothes on which ordinary laundry soaps and powders have been used.

No other soap is anything like Fels-Naptha—in results.

Be sure to use Fels-Naptha the Fels-Naptha way, in cold or lukewarm water—no boiling. Get a supply from your grocer. Look for the red and green wrapper.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

The Chicago wheat market was bearishly affected by ideal conditions for the rapidly maturing crop in the northwest.

James R. Keene's Affliction, played down from 15 to 1, to 8 to 1, at the close, won the Saratoga handicap at the opening of the Saratoga meeting.

The total government receipts for July were \$57,577,061; total disbursements, \$70,681,030. This is exclusive of postal revenues and disbursements.

To effect a saving of what postal experts say may amount to between \$150,000 and \$175,000, the government is seeking a suitable device for tying mail matter.

Terrible floods in Manchuria are reported. One thousand persons are said to have been drowned. Among the buildings destroyed was a world famous Buddhist temple.

Henry C. Swords, president of the Fulton Trust company, was elected treasurer of the New York stock exchange to fill the unexpired term of the late Franklin W. Gilley.

TIPTON BANK LOSSES

National Examiner Reports Shortage of About \$145,000.

Washington, Aug. 3.—National Bank Examiner Miller Weil, in charge of the First National bank of Tipton, has advised the controller of currency that in all probability sufficient cash will be raised to permit that bank to open

its doors. There are several applicants for receiver of the institution, but the present expectation of the controller's office is that no receiver will be appointed. The examiner also reports that the total losses of the bank through Noah Marker, assistant cashier, will be about \$145,000.

CHURCH IN TURMOIL

Parson Receives Judgment For Salary, Members Withhold Contributions.

Carmel, Ill., Aug. 3.—A stir has taken place in the congregation of the Union Grove church, in Williamson county, occasioned by the actions of the pastor, the Rev. Matthew McNeil, who has just recovered judgment in a suit instituted against the church for the unpaid balance of a year's salary. The Rev. Mr. McNeil, because, it is alleged, he failed to fulfill the articles of the contract, was recently discharged by the church trustee and promptly brought suit for his salary. Now that it has been allowed, members of the church refuse to contribute a cent, and how the salary will be collected is an enigma both preacher and court are trying to solve.

Pulliam's Successor Named.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 3.—Little more than an hour after Harry C. Pulliam, late president of the National League, lay beneath the greensward of Cave Hill cemetery in this city, John Heydler of Cincinnati, secretary of the league, had been chosen president in his place at a special meeting of the directors.

Not Sisters

Now and again you see two women passing down the street who look like sisters. You are astonished to learn that they are mother and daughter, and you realize that a woman at forty or forty-five ought to be at her finest and fairest. Why isn't it so? The general health of woman is so intimately associated with the local health of the essentially feminine organs that there can be no red cheeks and round form where there is female weakness.

Women who have suffered from this trouble have found prompt relief and cure in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It gives vigor and vitality to the organs of womanhood. It clears the complexion, brightens the eyes and reddens the cheeks.

No alcohol, or habit-forming drugs is contained in "Favorite Prescription." Any sick woman may consult Dr. Pierce by letter, free. Every letter is held as sacredly confidential, and answered in a plain envelope. Address: World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Pres., Buffalo, N. Y.



Wash Suits

We have a large line of Children's Wash Suits in White, Tan, Blue, Gray, Fancy Stripes in Blouse or Buster Brown Styles

11 Styles at - - 50c
8 Styles at - \$1.00
6 Styles at - \$1.50

Ages 2½ to 8 years. The most satisfactory garment for children at this season.

The HUB

PERSONAL.

Simon Wines, of Tipton, was here today on business.

Thomas Haley, of Salem, transacted business here today.

Rev. Cranford, of Scottsburg, was in this city Monday.

Fred Vondielingen was here from Brownstown Monday.

Rev. Gerkenmeyer, of White Creek, was in the city this afternoon.

Joe Robertson was here from Brownstown Monday afternoon.

George Vehslage, Jr., made a business trip to Brownstown Monday.

O. R. Wheeler, of Cortland, transacted business in the city this morning.

James Wayman, Jr., came up from Brownstown on the motor car early this morning.

Russell Patrick and John Able went to Indianapolis this morning to spend a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Weithoff were here from Columbus Saturday evening greeting old friends.

Thos. E. Jones, of Maumee, was in the city today and made the REPUBLICAN a pleasant call.

William Lambring was here from Sauers Monday afternoon and called at the REPUBLICAN office.

Miss Edna Smith returned last evening from Burney where she visited relatives several days.

Miss Bertha Alwes, clerk for the Seymour Dry Goods Company, is taking a two weeks vacation.

Miss Mary Lynch, clerk at the Gold Mine, returned home Monday from a short visit at North Vernon.

Mrs. Mary Brethauer, mother of Frank and Henry Brethauer, is seriously ill at her home on W. Brown street.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Riley, of Illinois, are here visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Riley near the city.

Misses Mamie and Goldie Bottorff, of Cortland, have gone to Edinburg to spend a week or ten days with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry O. Weinland, and son, Master Joe, of Brazil, are here the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jay C. Smith.

Trainmaster Joseph Donahue, of the E. & O. S-W., made a business trip west this morning on the accommodation.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Murphy and daughters, the Misses Jessie and Emma, have returned home from a trip in Michigan.—Washington Herald.

Gus Hackman, John Wienhorst, Ed Hackman and Rev. Louis Wambaus drove to Dudleytown Sunday afternoon to witness the base ball game.

Misses Edna Mae Love and Amy Roeger, two of the Seymour city school teachers, who have been attending school at Bloomington, returned home yesterday.

Theodore L. Carter, V. R. Harrell, Otto Ahlbrand and Eph Ahlbrand went to Dudleytown Sunday afternoon to witness the Pendennis-Dudleytown baseball game.

Mr. and Mrs. John Allie and little grandson, of Central avenue, went to Surprise Saturday and spent Sunday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Spray and family.

Miss Katharine Durham came down from Indianapolis late Sunday afternoon for a short visit with her parents, Col. and Mrs. W. J. Durham, of N. Broadway, and other relatives.

Frank Zabel, of Brownstown, and Miss Lillie Brunow, of this city, went to Dudleytown Sunday afternoon in Mr. Zabel's automobile to witness the Pendennis-Dudleytown baseball game.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Meyers and son, Delbert, returned to their home at Indianapolis Sunday, after a week's visit here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Westmeier, and family.

Miss Hazel Pruden came down from Indianapolis Saturday evening on a brief visit with her parents at Cortland. She is now bookkeeper for the Indianapolis Light, Heat and Power Company.

Mrs. Pearl DeGolyer and daughter have returned from a visit with Mr. and Mrs. George Attkisson at Madison. Master Merrill Attkisson accompanied them here to visit his grandfathers, M. F. Everback and C. J. Attkisson.

Mr. and Mrs. Browning, of Vincennes, mother of Mrs. Ben Heins, and their son, George Browning, and wife, of Anderson, were here Sunday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Heins' little son.

Dean Bottorff and family, of Columbus, Mrs. J. W. Summit and daughter and Kelsa Bottorff and wife, of Seymour, and Mrs. Ernest Newhouse, of Little Rock, Arkansas, spend Sunday with M. F. Bottorff and wife, of Hamilton township.

Mrs. Fannie Mitchell, and Miss Emma Larter and brother will go to Bedford Wednesday to attend the funeral of their aunt, Mrs. Daniel Frey, at Terre Haute, who died at Bedford Monday evening at 10 o'clock after an extended illness.

MOTHER'S EVIDENCE USED AGAINST THAW

Jerome Turns Mrs. Thaw's Efforts to Save Her Son.

White Plains, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Harry K. Thaw's conduct at the Matteawan asylum for criminal insane, a phase of his life not heretofore mentioned, was described by Dr. Amos B. Baker, first assistant physician of the institution, the only witness called by District Attorney Jerome, at the continuation of the hearing by which Thaw hopes to obtain



MRS. MARY COPLEY THAW.

his release. The examination of Dr. Baker had not been finished when adjournment was taken for the day. Aside from his testimony a two-foot stack of canvas-bound books, labeled "The People vs. Harry K. Thaw"—records of the murder trial—furnished all the evidence introduced by Mr. Jerome.

Mr. Jerome expects to be through with the state's alienists today, and Charles Morschauer, Thaw's lawyer, will put his client on the stand, possibly late this afternoon.

Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, as she sat in court heard Mr. Jerome introduce against herself testimony she had willingly given heretofore to save his life. It was seized upon by the state to prove him insane. It included her accounts of his nervous temperament as a child, materially valuable to Thaw when he was in danger of the electric chair, but now menacing to his hope of proving himself a sane man. One thing quoted by the district attorney was her statement concerning Harry Thaw that "his body was too puny for his head, and before and after the measles he had St. Vitus dance."

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Prevailing Current Prices For Grain and Livestock.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.
Wheat—Wagon, \$1.04; No. 2 red, \$1.05. Corn—No. 2, 70c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 35c. Hay—Clover, \$10.00 @ 21.00; timothy, \$17.00 @ 18.00; mixed, \$15.00 @ 16.00. Cattle—\$4.50 @ 6.90. Hogs—\$4.50 @ 8.15. Sheep—\$4.00 @ 4.25. Lambs—\$5.00 @ 7.00. Receipts—1,500 hogs; 350 cattle; 100 sheep.

Cincinnati Grain and Livestock.
Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.10. Corn—No. 2, 74c. Oats—No. 2, 45c. Cattle—\$2.25 @ 6.35. Hogs—\$4.25 @ 8.05. Sheep—\$2.25 @ 4.50. Lambs—\$5.00 @ 7.50.

Chicago Grain and Livestock.
Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.08. Corn—No. 2, 70c. Oats—No. 3, 45½c. Cattle—Steers, \$5.60 @ 7.70; stockers and

feeders, \$3.75 @ 5.15. Hogs—\$5.75 @ 8.15. Sheep—\$4.00 @ 5.25. Lambs—\$5.00 @ 7.75.

New York Livestock.

Cattle—\$3.50 @ 6.90. Hogs—\$5.00 @ 8.35. Sheep—\$3.00 @ 5.00. Lambs—\$5.75 @ 7.50.

At East Buffalo.

Cattle—\$3.50 @ 6.60. Hogs—\$5.00 @ 8.25. Sheep—\$3.00 @ 5.25. Lambs—\$5.75 @ 7.25.

Wheat at Toledo.

Sept., \$1.07½; Dec., \$1.07½; cash, \$1.08.

EMPEROR NICHOLAS PRISONER OF STATE

At Least That Is the Effect Given at Cowes.

Cowes, Aug. 3.—One of the most impressive and spectacular events that Cowes, accustomed to naval pageantry, ever witnessed, was the first official visit of the Russian Emperor Nicholas to England. King Edward, with most of the members of the royal family, put out on the royal yacht Victoria and Albert and met the Russian imperial yacht Standart and the squadron of warships accompanying it off Spit Head.

Emperor Nicholas immediately went on board the British royal yacht, where he was greeted by King Edward, and after the monarchs had partaken of luncheon, the Russian squadron with the Victoria and Albert leading the way, reviewed the British fleet. The British had 150 ships aligned in three files between Cowes and Spit Head. There were twenty-six battleships, of which seven were dreadnoughts, sixteen armored cruisers and eight other cruisers, forty-eight torpedo boat destroyers, and shoals of submarines. Besides the warships there were hundreds of yachts of all kinds, from the largest steamer to small sailers, at anchor. All were dressed in flags, and when the Russian squadron started its cruise of inspection the warships fired a salute of twenty-one guns, which made a tremendous din and covered the waters with a haze of blue smoke.

The Russian squadron was made up of the imperial yacht Standart and its consort, the Polar Star, and the big lead-colored cruisers Admiral Makahoroff and Rurik, and two torpedo boat destroyers. The British sailors and marines manned ship as the inspection squadron passed through the lines. All the British bands played the Russian national anthem.

The measures taken to safeguard Emperor Nicholas make him seem like a prisoner of state, when compared with other royal personages who have visited Cowes during regatta week. The Standart dropped anchor between two battleships of the Dreadnought type which are surrounded by other naval vessels, while small boats patrol about the visitors constantly. Scotland Yard has 100 detectives at Cowes and the Russian police department has an equal representation. The emperor will remain aboard ship during his visit except for a brief trip ashore to the Cowes naval school Wednesday morning.

What She Wanted.

Mrs. Neurich (in music store)—I want a piece of music for my little girl, who is learning to play the piano. Clerk—Yes, ma'am. Here is "The Maiden's Prayer" for 35 cents. How would that suit?

Mrs. Neurich—Oh, she's further advanced than that. Why, last week she played a piece that cost 50 cents. Haven't you something for about 75 cents?—Chicago News.

Good Teeth a Necessity To Enjoy Life

Note the following reasonable prices: QUALITY and WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED

Set of Teeth.....\$8.00
Gold Crowns, (22K).....\$5.00
Bridge Work.....\$5.00
Fillings.....75 cents and up

Extracting Painless With Nitrous Oxide Gas. EXAMINATION FREE

Dr. R. G. Haas, No. 7 W. Second St., SEYMOUR, IND.

COAL

At \$2.50 Per Ton DELIVERED

ISLAND CITY Pure Screened, Forked Lump. Best Coal that comes to the city, no exception.

'PHONE 331 or 499

SHERWOOD

CASCA For Constipation

The Best Bowel, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Regulator Known

I use CASCA in my practice because it is the best remedy I have ever found for constipation.

H. I. SHERWOOD, M. D.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

NOTICE

If you want a farm, see BOLLINGER. If you don't want your farm, see BOLLINGER. He's got a fellow that wants it. We are both losing money by the delay. Just phone No. 5 or 186 and he'll call and have a talk with you. All kinds of city property at investment prices. Hancock Bldg.

Cut this out and bring to

Weithoff-Kernan Music Co.

and receive absolutely free of charge one copy of "TWILIGHT SONGS"

CONGDON & DURHAM,

Fire, Tornado, Liability, Accident and Sick Benefit INSURANCE Real Estate, Rental Agency Prompt Attention to All Business

General Insurance

Farms and City Property GEO. SCHAEFER First National Bank Building

BAGGAGE

And light freight transferred. Phone 468. One door east of Interurban Station, Seymour

A. T. FOSTER

We Do Printing That Pleases,

BATHS

Take Turkish Salt-glow Baths for all kinds of Lung Trouble.

AHLERT'S TURKISH BATH ROOMS

T. M. JACKSON,

Jeweler & Optician

104 W. SECOND ST.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Prescriptions A Specialty

GEORGE F. MEYER'S DRUG STORE

A COOL HEAD

Makes a comfortable body. Use Wanous' Soapless Shampoo for the scalp. It cleanses, soothes and keeps the head right. Price, ten cents.

Sea Salt for the bath, talcum as a cooling rub, and a dash of refreshing perfume, and who couldn't enjoy the summer weather. All these and other reasonable necessities at

COX'S PHARMACY 'Phone 100. Use It.

H. F. BROWN, M. D. C.

Has opened an office for the practice of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery at the farm of J. B. Love, three miles south of town, on Dudleytown road. Solicits a share of your patronage. Call Old Phone F 3 rings on Dudleytown line. New Phone 226. j26

ANNA E. CARTER NOTARY PUBLIC

Office at the Daily REPUBLICAN office, 108 West Second Street. SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

SUDIE MILLS MATLOCK

Piano Teacher, Res. Studio: 521 N. Chestnut St. SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

LEWIS & SWAILS LAWYERS SEYMOUR, INDIANA

Ladies and Gentlemen

Take your old clothes to THE SEYMOUR TAILORS And have them put in first class wearing condition. NORTH CHESTNUT STREET Next door north of New Pearl Laundry

Faultless Pressing, Spotless Cleaning.

Work Called For, Also Delivered. 'Phone 383. Weithoff-Kernan

CALL UP 37

For any work in cleaning, repairing or pressing of ladies' and gents' garments. Will call for and deliver.

SCIARRA BROS.

TAILORS BY TRADE 4 S. Chestnut St., Seymour, Indiana

ELMER E. DUNLAP, ARCHITECT

824-828 State Life Bldg. INDIANAPOLIS. Branch Office: Columbus

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis

LOANS NOTARY

WANT ADVERTISING

For Defective eyesight, see DraGoo.

PIANO TUNING—Satisfaction guaranteed. J. H. EuDaly. j4dtf

FOR SALE—Driving horse, trap and harness. REPUBLICAN office. a4d

WANTED—Bright, active boy for easy, pleasant work. Good salary. Call at 24 East Second street. Ask for Mr. Axtell. j7d

I loan money at lowest rates—no delay.

Seba A. Barnes, Seymour. j20dwtf

FOR SALE—My household and kitchen furniture. Call at my residence, north Pine street, just across the S. I. R. R. a6d S. S. REINHARDT.

Weather Indications.

Increasing cloudiness, showers in north portion tonight or Wednesday, cooler north portion Wednesday.

Seymour Temperatures.

The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures as shown by the government thermometers at the Seymour volunteer weather observation station and reported by J. Robert Blair, observer. The figures are for twenty-four hours ending at noon:

August 3, 1909. MAX MIN 93 63

Your Wife's Picture.

A man ought to be ashamed to live so that his wife is compelled to look as she does at housecleaning time. He'll allow her to buy cheap old yellow soap right along and take twice as long for her housework and washing, when Easy Task soap will save time, health and money for her. A man wouldn't tolerate old-fashioned methods in his place of business for a minute. If your wife would use Easy Task soap all the time there wouldn't be a tenth of the dirt to get rid of at housecleaning time.

PERSONAL.

Squire William Daily was here from Brownstown a short time this morning.

Miss Maud Naylor heard the address at the Chautauqua near Jeffersonville Sunday afternoon.

Rev. S. M. Demunbrun, of the United Brethren church, left today for Seymour.—Madison Courier.

Misses Feida and Lena Kramer came down from Indianapolis Saturday and spent Sunday here the guests of relatives and friends.

W. R. Dunn and Dr. J. M. Jenkins, of Cortland, left this afternoon for St. Cloud, Fla., on a business and pleasure trip of a week or ten days.

Harold Ford, of the Southern Indiana freight office, Willard Cordes and Misses Nina Bottorff and Florence Brown took a trolley ride to Scottsburg Sunday evening returning home on a late car.

Rev. Harley Jackson preached at the Christian church at Cortland Sunday morning, came in to preach the funeral of the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Heins Sunday afternoon at 2:30 and returned to Cortland to conduct services again in the evening.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Attkisson

FOR THE LADIES.

Home-Made Cookies.

Home-made cookies, um yum! Can't you smell 'em now? Can't you see your mother, happy as a queen, upon her knees, and a-bendin' o'er the bake-board, and rollin' 'em out thin, Then openin' up the oven and a shovin' of 'em in?

Home-made cookies, um yum! Such a lot of shapes—There were made out of cookies—rabbits, dogs, and asses, And birdies, big and little, 'most alive enough to sing, And maybe elephants and cats and just 'bout everything.

Home-made cookies, um yum! Crisp and nice and brown, Our hearts would sing with rapture as we gulped the cookies down. We'd get out the grapevine, and there we'd sit and swag, With pockets full of cookies, far happier than a king.

Home-made cookies, um yum! Can't you taste 'em yet? Don't they make you homesick till you find your eyes are wet? And stealin' down into our hearts, and knockin' 'till they ache, Is the memory of cookies, like mother used to bake.

—Dora M. Henner, in National Magazine.

Boys and Their Mothers.

"Tell me something to write for the woman's page this week," said the editor of this department to a bright young man in his office.

"Do you want it to reach the boys and girls or the mothers?" he inquired in return.

"Well, then, tell them not to worry so much about their boys,"

"Not worry about their boys?" exclaimed the editor agitated. "Why, my dear, don't you know that what mothers are for is to worry about their boys? They wouldn't be happy if they didn't. Aren't you glad you have a mother to worry over you? I'm sure I don't know what you mean."

"Now the aforesaid young man is a graduate of the high school, ambitious, full of life and energy, a model of behavior in the office, where he is a general favorite, and where he has risen from the role of office boy to a very responsible position. He is fond of athletics, baseball and other diversions, including amateur theatricals, and is free from the common vices of many of our 'rising' generation. He is also fond of his home life, and his mother, the editor knew all these things, so she tried to have him explain himself.

"It's just this way," he said, "we boys like to go out in the evening. You see we have so many things to attend to; and of course time passes very quickly, and it is 11 or 12 o'clock, sometimes later, before we realize it. Now our mothers have been in bed for two or three hours—at least I know mine has—and I hate to think of her waking up and listening, waiting to hear me come in. And why does she always imagine, if I am not at home by her bedtime, that I have been out with an auto, knocked down by a highway man, inveigled into a gambling den or run in by a policeman as a case of 'mistaken identity'? If I were in the habit of drinking or playing cards or fighting, then she has some excuse for her fears, but as I always appear sooner or later, 'right side up,' with care, can't help thinking she might save herself much vexation of spirit if she would only rest in peace and feel that I am all at right."

"I wonder why old people always forget that they were young once upon a time and did the very same things we do, and which now so perplex and annoy them? If we are not guilty of breaking any of the commandments or the laws of the state we surely ought to be trusted to behave ourselves and not get into trouble. We will not be young very long and we will have plenty of time to become sedate business men interested in our ledgers or our enterprises every day filled with toil of some kind, fighting for a place in the ranks of the successful, when perhaps our chief pleasure will be in recalling the old, care-free days of boyhood. Let us be boys while we can and enjoy what we may."

"A good argument from your point of view," said the editor. "But now look at the other side. You are your mother's only boy. She has watched over you in your cradle, cared for you through your school days and through you are now a man, to her you will always be a child, her boy, over whom she must still exercise a loving watchfulness to see that you come to no harm. She does trust you, in a way, but she will never overcome the fear that some evil may happen to you. She will always feel that way as long as you live and you should be thankful that wherever you are one heart in the world carries you in and prays for your welfare."

"So I am," replied the irrepressible youth, "but all the same please tell our mothers not to worry so much about us."—Northwestern Agriculturist.

The First Woman Physician.

When Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Miller the other day showed a portrait of Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, the first woman physician, to the Elizabeth Blackwell house—the dormitory of the new college for women affiliated with Hobart college—it showed how comparatively modern is the whole movement for the admission of women to the professions. It is only thirty years since the first woman physician took her degree of M. D. Now there are 7399 women physicians and surgeons practicing in the United States.

Teaching a Child at Home.

A mother who writes to The Woman's Home Companion is not so convinced as some people seem to be of the advantages of that great American institution, the public school. She does not even recommend a private school. It is the home school that she has chosen for her daughter. The little girl was sent to school at the usual age, and had the good fortune to be put in charge of an ideal teacher. The experiment proved so unsatisfactory that she was withdrawn in a few weeks and now does her lessons at home.

There were so many children that the teacher could give little individual attention to any of them, and as some of them were not so bright as others, the time of the brighter ones had to be wasted while the teacher explained things to the dull ones. When the home school was begun the first important discovery made was that an hour and a half every morning and every afternoon was enough to cover all the work that had been done at school, with the addition of two daily lessons in German. No time was wasted hearing others recite or waiting for a next lesson, and the little girl has a strong incentive to concentration because she knows that when lessons are over she can play. It is not a question of sitting in a certain number of hours. She learns her lesson and then recites it to papa or mamma wherever they happen to be, and she studies wherever she chooses, on the porch, by the haystack, or flat on her stomach on a rug before the fire.

The mother admits that it has not been easy and that if she had ten children she could not do it, but with only one she wouldn't think of giving up the home school.

Other people urge that a child needs the contact with others; that it is the

inalienable right of every American child to go out into the world and rub up against its fellows, and learn to fight its own battles and make its own way.

"With boys—perhaps," concedes the mother. "I have not decided about boys. I have only a little girl. But when I think of sending her out at the defenseless age of 6 to rub up against the world to learn to fight her own battles and make her own way, the ideal I have in mind for her." And as for the incentive of competition, the little girl competes with her own best record. She "wins over her past best, and her victory does not mean the defeat of her dearest champion."

But these objections do not come from teachers. It is the parents who make them. The educators with whom the mother has talked have said, without exception, that the home school, with individual attention to individual needs, and carefully selected playmates, is far better for the child than the public school and contact with all sorts of children.—New York Tribune.

The Soul of Meredith.

Says John Keats: "I would sooner fail than not be among the great." But again he says: "There is not a fiercer hell than the failure in a great object." And he knew disease and poverty as elder brothers, nearer than hands and feet. To do your best, and then have it fall short of requirements; to aim your full strength at just the one point of mere product, accurate, true, and free from bitterness and malice—and then to find it all inadequate to demands—is surely a necessary a keener pang? No equalization of worldly goods, no dispensation of golden opportunities, will reach down to a bruised spirit. There is a certain grief in things as they are, in man as he has come to be, over and above those griefs of circumstances which are in a measure removable. There is a capacity for sorrow in his heart, which grows with all the growth, alike of the individual and of the world. So speaks Pater in the loveliest chapter of "Marius the Epicurean." But there is an overword back of all these elements of our distress—the failure that is the ingratitude of all brave attempts, the true effort of unselfishness, the nobler ambitions that will always overleap the accomplishment. The hope that we carry is a dark-veiled hope. The message of those that have gone ahead is stoical. He speaks the larger language when he says: "He hath not endured to the death from his life, but he hath never shadowed. And if there is radiance to light it—not of the starlight, not of the moonlight, is that light for young marriage—only hidden in the unconquerable soul to the end. Somewhere like this is the valiant spirit that George Meredith left with us, he who never knew success till the fullness of years made him indifferent and he could only coolly enjoy it, till he was solitary and could not perceive the wisdom of his life. He was renowned, but never popular. He had many years after awakening from 'the dream of hope' which makes youth glorious. To a friend he wrote: 'As to us two, we will say that the gods may be of everything except the heart to endure.' Perhaps he speaks a greater word than any swift, ringing and resonant early triumph would have brought forth.—Collier's Weekly.

American Manners Abroad.

Whether American or English women have the better manners, whether the American woman's manners are as good as the English woman's manners, is a question not easy to settle, some critics say, because comparisons are always made in Europe, the number of well bred English women visiting America being comparatively small.

The other day a New Yorker who has spent much time in Europe said that when moving about in England and on the continent, following routes much used by Americans, she could tell English and American manners apart every time by their manners, even where there are no distinguishing features of dress and speech. Asked to be more explicit she said: "I am not speaking of women of the English nobility or of the very rich American classes, but of the fairly well educated and refined women of either country who travel about in comfort, but not at the top scale of luxury, who are accounted ladies wherever they go."

As every one knows, in the tourist season there are three or four American women in the railroad cars, boats, hotels and pensions of Europe, and for this reason I am sometimes surprised that the individuality of the English woman is always so evident and that so often littleness in spite of the known fact that well bred English women are a class more conservative, more reserved and harder to get acquainted with than well bred Americans. Strangely enough this fact does not always appear at once in manner. The English woman's good manners are the first thing noticed.

"For instance, stopping at a small hotel in Switzerland where, as a customer, you are seated at one table, two English women came to breakfast after half a dozen other women guests, mostly Americans, were seated. Each as she took her seat gave a long and comprehensive bow to her neighbors. It was surprising to the continent and I was surprised at the English women's action. The rest of us had struggled in and twos and threes without recognizing the others, as we were all strangers."

"Now I know that this is an English interpretation of good manners, and that it is the exception to find a well bred English woman or Scotch woman who does not bow graciously when sitting down at or when leaving a public table. Americans on the other hand make no attempt to bow to anything of the sort, supposing they may have met the persons at the table before or even if they have traveled many miles in their company."

"We Americans have a way of sizing up people by the cut of their clothes, their wagger or their accent, and if they don't please us we simply refuse to see them. This is very obvious when we get on the other side of the Atlantic. The English woman's civil, all inclusive bow is often put down by Americans not used to traveling to a former meeting with some member of the party. In railway compartments, steamboat tables and other places the Scotch or Irish lady is a feature which strangers who have learned to take notice find very pleasant, and it shows these women to excellent advantage."

"The English woman also appears to the greatest advantage in a railroad station when to catch a train is a question of seconds. An English woman will lose a train without losing her temper or pining the least ruffled. In fact, I cannot recall ever seeing or hearing an English woman get really excited over catching a train. Americans, if sprinting and knocking down anything and everything that gets in their way will do it, and simply refuse to lose a train. Losing trains does not agree with the American temperament, and if it's a question whether train or manners must be sacrificed there is no doubt that the latter is the more valuable."

In like circumstances English women of good social position hold up to the manners and let the train go. To be

sure, to some extent this is temperamental; nevertheless it gives a handle for the assertion that American manners leave something to be desired.

"Another thing that the English woman does more politely than the American is to scrutinize her fellow travelers. In novels you read a good deal about the cold English stare, but I have come to the conclusion that if that stare really exists it must be confined to private drawing rooms or court circles. In the ordinary paths of travel, in hotels and pensions, well bred English women never stare. They have a good deal of looking without appearing to look down to a fine art. There are only a few Americans who can equal them in this. The latter when abroad stare with the utmost frankness at everybody and everything within range of their eyes. Young girls and old women are equally culpable. I find myself doing it, and I have moved about a great deal and know better. We forget. The English woman does not forget. Her lessons of deportment are ever with her."

"There are certain shops in Vienna and in other continental cities which nearly every woman traveler is sure to visit, and there are days when the number of visitors to these suggest the bargain cruises in New York. On such occasions it is almost funny to notice the different American and English buyers. Rather than to not and scramble to get to the front the English woman will retreat altogether and wait for a better chance, which, of course, is sure to come. She will say calmly: 'Let us go here or there, or do this or that and then back again,' and turn away with indifference. The American, the fact that there is something like a crowd in the place makes her all the more anxious to get to the front and see the goods, and in she plunges, pushing right and left, not at all noticing whose toes she steps on, so long as she gets the thing she wants. There is less of a rush? Not so."

"Europeans call this sort of thing bad manners, and in all large European cities, including London and Paris, where shopping is conducted differently from what it is over here and bargain counters are almost everywhere, naturally the American way of shopping is not admired. In ways and at times such as I have mentioned the superior surface politeness must be conceded, I think. At any rate, I concede it, and I admire the more because when all is said and done the traveling English woman is far more consistently polite than the American. The fact that there is something like a crowd in the place makes her all the more anxious to get to the front and see the goods, and in she plunges, pushing right and left, not at all noticing whose toes she steps on, so long as she gets the thing she wants. There is less of a rush? Not so."

"Take the two ladies, for instance, I met at the Switzerland pension who so modestly bowed at they seated themselves at breakfast. They were plainly dressed, as English women when traveling are apt to be, and refined in appearance, without indicating wealth or great exclusiveness. Therefore, misled probably by that gracious bow, later in the day three of those at our table who were planning a drive to some of the best places approached the two ladies sitting in a retired nook of the piazza and asked them to join the party."

"Graciously the older of the two declined with the remark: 'Our plans will not permit.' The younger one, however, heard one of the party remark that the vehicle drove off, leaving the two ladies seated in the same spot, and there they continued to sit for the remainder of the afternoon."

"During the four days I stayed at the hotel not once did those ladies enter into conversation with anyone and not once did they omit their polite bow on sitting down at the table. Now this would be simply impossible for an American with a companionable, presentable person at her elbow three times a day, and it is for this reason that the English woman as a general thing has the better time when traveling and that they are apt to be the more popular in the long run."

"For all around, everyday, consistent good manners, though, when in mixed company the English woman is, in my opinion well ahead of us yet."—New York Sun.

Uses Ice Cream to Reform Boys.

The taming of the New York tough boy is one of the specific accomplishments of the gospel workers of the evangelistic committee of Greater New York. They have him so he eats out of their hands—ice cream and cake. Afterward he doesn't throw any more stones as he did not disturb the services with unfriendly epithets. I believe it was in Mulberry Bend at the Italian tent that they discovered the real, right way to generate a boy. It had happened that the boys had always been for a rebel. The boys weren't willing to give it up for gospel, so one dark night they tore the tent to shreds and burned the stakes beneath it. B. Franklin Butts, the gospel singer, was one of the workers there that summer. Seems to know boys. Says he was one of the men who, well, quietly put up another tent. Then he passed round word that there would be a Big Boys' club formed to play baseball and there would be ice cream and cake at the organization meeting. Now they have a B. B. C. at every tent, and along with the gospel talk, there's a gospel talk, sandwiched in. You ought to see B. Franklin Butts conduct a boys' meeting. Then you'd know why, when last summer he was going to be removed from one tent to another they thought he needed more quarters. "Whenever he was pinched on anything we like it's always 'pinched' on the Canal street tent after that, but allowed to remain with them." Mabel Potter Daggett in The Delineator.

TO SAVE WOOD FROM ANTS.

Consul at Managua Gives Advice Regarding Protection of Timber.

United States Consul Jose de Olivares of Managua, Nicaragua, in transmitting the formula of a new process for safeguarding timber against the ravages of white ants, a scourge of the tropics, also warns manufacturers of furniture and wooden ware that some such measure is absolutely essential to the maintenance of their trade in tropical countries.

"The process," he says, "is unlike other systems, in that it improves, strengthens and toughens the wood, enhancing the appearance and resisting the attacks of dry rot. This is accomplished by boiling the timber in a saccharine solution, which extracts the air and coagulates the albumen in the sap. In cooling the sap spaces are filled with saccharine matter, which in large measure is analogous to the rapidly dried in fairly high temperatures and becomes a homogeneous vegetable substance which does not expand, warp, contract or split like ordinary timber, while the inroads of the white ant will be eliminated."

Extravagant Simplicity.

A deceptive feature of the reigning mode in Paris is the apparent simplicity of the sunshades. They may be in silk or tulle and have a border of printed flowers in various tones. The shade is less deep than it was, but it is not Japanese, and the extravagance of this apparent simplicity lies in the fact that the sunshade must tone absolutely with the gown with which it is carried. Tulle and shell handles are very much in favor, and the stick should be long.—The Queue.

TEA-TABLE SALAD.

Corner Lots.



Prospective Buyer—Ten dollars a foot! I'll give you five.

Owner—Say, I'm selling real estate; I'm not a chiropractor.

Naturally.

Ned—What did the telephone girl say when she handed back Jack's suitcase and broke the engagement?

Tom—Ring off.

Progress.

"Mister, you're wasting time sketching that old ruined bridge."

"Indeed?"

"Yes, there's a fine new steel bridge just a mile further on."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Losing Money.

A woman who was suing for divorce was abusing her husband. "It cost nothing to get him, but it will cost me \$75 to get rid of him," she said.—Acheson Globe.

Note for Wives.

It is said that no man can tell a fib and keep his big toe still. If the woman will induce their husbands to take off their shoes before they begin to question them they can catch them in a falsehood every time.—Acheson Globe.

The Alabama Crook.

Oliver D. Street, district attorney of northern Alabama, was talking in Birmingham about a notorious criminal.

"The man," said Mr. Street, "was very resourceful in crime, very resourceful and ready. Once, in a restaurant, after a hearty 35-cent dinner, he laid a battered, dingy half dollar on the cashier's desk. The cashier, frowning it with frowning suspicion. It looked pretty bad."

"It's a very painful thing," spoke up the crook, "for me to part with that there half, friend. That half saved my life in the battle of Shiloh. The dent you're noticing is where a bullet struck and glanced off. Otherwise I'd have been killed. The half was in my breast pocket, you know, right over the heart."

"Let's see," said the cashier, "what year was Shiloh? It was 1862, wasn't it?"

"Right you are, friend, 1862," the crook agreed.

"And this coin," said the cashier, "quietly, is dated 1881, and it's a counterfeit besides."

"The crook smiled impatiently.

"Well, of course it's a counterfeit," said he. "Naturally. How could I have had an 1881 coin back in 1862 if it hadn't been a counterfeit?"

"And the cashier was so confused that he gave up 15 cents change and let the fellow go before he got his wits together again."—New York Tribune.

Reward of Honesty.

One day last week a teacher in Bolton school picked up in the street a chamois bag, and, peering inside, saw some diamonds. Advertisements telling of the school teacher to the residence of the owner, the wife of a down town merchant. Incidentally a reward was offered, but the woman who found them is of character too high to make a reward a thing to be considered in such a case. She carried the diamonds to the woman, who had lost them, and the latter seized them with all the joy that a woman could possibly show on the recovery of her jewels.

"And now," said the woman, "you shall have a reward of \$10 if you take it out in trade in my husband's shop."

The school teacher's sense of humor prevented her from showing any humor, and she told the owner that she could not think of taking a reward for common honesty, and was only too glad to find the owner. During the conversation she was counting the diamonds, and she suddenly broke out with: "One of them is missing! One of them is missing! What are you going to do about that?"

"The best I can do about that," replied the school teacher, "is to wish that more were missing. Good day."—Cleveland Press.

Couldn't Then.

"I would like mightily to enjoy riches."

"Then why don't you try to marry 'em?"

"As I said, I want to enjoy 'em."—Kansas City Times.

Bewildering.

Ned—So it turned out that the prisoner was really insane.

Ted—Yes. He lost his mind trying to follow the hypothetical question put to him by the prosecuting attorney.—Brooklyn Life.

What She Thought of It.



"I saw you at the concert last night."

"Yes, me and Hiram are both so fond of music, you know."

"What do you think of Sawmore's technique?"

"Well, to tell the truth, I didn't notice it; but I thought his fiddlin' was just grand."

Private's Prize Bothered Him.

Gen. Sir O'Moore Creagh, who has been definitely selected to follow I. d. Kitchen

ener in the supreme command in India toward the close of the present year, has served for the past two years or so as military secretary at the India office, where his knowledge of the dependency and its military problems has been well nigh invaluable to Lord Morley and the permanent officials. He is an officer of the Indian army, with which he has served for nearly forty years.

Like many of our leading generals, Gen. Creagh is an Irishman and hails from Clare. His last appointment in India was as commandant of a first class district.

While serving in this capacity he had an amusing experience on one occasion. He had presented the prizes at the garrison sports, and was rather surprised when one of the prize winners—a private in an infantry regiment—approached him a few days later and begged to know if he would be allowed to change his prize for something more useful.

"What was your prize?" asked the general. In reply the man produced a long case from under his arm and showed him some pair of meat carvers.

"Very nice, I am sure," said Gen. Creagh. "What do you want to change them for?"

"Well, you see, sir," replied the man, "I find them rather difficult to use at mealtime, and if it is all the same to the commandant, sir, I would rather have a knife and fork of the size to eat meat with."

Gen. Creagh had to hastily turn his face away to avoid his mirth becoming visible to the man.—London Globe.

Shooting for Cigars.

During the manoeuvres the subject of rifle shooting frequently cropped up at one of the officers' messes.

"I'll bet any one here a box of cigars," said Lieut. A., "that I can fire twenty shots at 200 yards and tell without waiting for the marker the result of each one correctly."

"Done!" cried Major B., and the whole mess turned out early the next morning to witness the experiment.

The lieutenant fired.

"Miss!" he announced calmly.

Another shot.

"Miss!" he repeated.

A third shot.

"Miss!"

"Hold, hold on!" put in Major B.

"What are you trying to do, you're not firing for the target?"

"Of course not," was the cool response. "I'm firing for those cigars."—Chattanooga Times.

All by Itself.



Gerald—I took a drink last night that went to my head.

Geraldine—Rather a lonesome trip.

Prepared to Receive Him.

The dignified president of a well known and flourishing New England college, in his moments of relaxation, tells the following story at his own expense.

One summer, some years ago, he spent a vacation of several weeks at a farmhouse in a Maine town. The next evening he received a letter from his former landlady, inquiring if he would like to return.

In reply he stated that he would be very glad to pass another summer vacation with her, provided some needed changes were made about the place.

"First," wrote the college president, "my maid, Mary, is persona non grata, being anything but neat and orderly in her ways, and if she is still with you I trust you will at least not allow her to wait on the table."

"Secondly, I would suggest that the sanitary conditions of your place would be greatly improved if the pigsty were moved back a few rods farther from the house or done away with altogether."

"I will wait until I hear from you before deciding about coming."

The somewhat particular college president was reassured by the receipt of the following reply:

"Mary has went. We haven't had no hog on the place since you were here last."—Judge.

Fifty Per Cent. Discount for Truth.

Berkowitz and Sternberg, traveling salesmen, met on the train.

"I have just come from St. Louis, where I did a tremendous business," said Berkowitz. "How much do you think I sold?"

"How should I know?" replied Sternberg.

"Of course you don't know, but what do you guess?"

"Oh, about half."

"Half of what?"

"Why, half what you say."—Everybody's Magazine.

Three of a Kind.

"What's a pun, father?"

"A pun, my son, is a play upon words. There are three kinds of puns—good ones which you laugh at; indifferent ones, which you take no notice of, and bad ones which make you throw something at the punster."

"Can you make a pun, father?"

"Of course, my son. Now, you're thinking about your supper, aren't you?"

"Yes, father."

"Well, that's suppermost in your mind at the present time. That, you see, is a play on—here, you young rascal, what do you throw that book at me for?"—Florida Times-Union.

Right Angle Lenses.

"Have you any of those cameras that photograph out of all proportion?"

"Would it be for trout or tarpon?"—Life.

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Daisies in the Moonlight.

Amber—liquid amber—A flood of it over them falls, As the moon and shinner, and sway a gleam, Till the thrush to the morning calls.

Fleckless, flawless, stainless—Thus, forthwith, do the seem, A lovely legion born of a region Far in the realm of dream.

Ah, I love to fancy In such an inviolate vale, Spirit-attended, Galahad end! His quest for the Holy Grail!—By Clinton Scott, in The Bohemian.

UNPOPULAR PROCLAMATIONS.

In China No One Obeys Them and They Are Not Enforced.

A proclamation issued by the viceroy of the province that all opium dens in Wanshien must close has gone unheeded, as most things appear to do in China when it does not suit the populace.

Wanshien is a city of 120,000 inhabitants, and is surrounded by poppy fields, nine-tenths of the community indulging in the drug, while the city itself contains innumerable shops for retailing it.

When the appointed time came for closing up, all the shops "did themselves proud." Bright new lanterns, cleaned from the portals, white clean curtains decorated the interior, and words, the opium vendors were "saving face," a peculiar characteristic of the Chinese, and not even a policeman if there is such a thing in Wanshien, enforced the order.

Opium smoking continues at Wanshien in the same old way, and the crop to be reaped this year, is a third bigger than last. What can a viceroy do when the people, to a man, won't listen, especially when the people know that the proclamation may be only a matter of form.—Shanghai Mercury.

Soil Diseases.

BY F. L. STEVENS.

From "Cyclopedia of American Agriculture," L. H. Bailey, Editor-in-Chief. Reprinted by permission of The Macmillan Company, New York.

Many chemicals and mixtures have been applied to soils with the hope that thereby the disease germs might be killed, but in few instances has this proved effective. The use of lime in large quantities for clubroot of the crucifers and of sulphur for onion smut are nearly common. The list of such remedies is long. In most cases chemical applications of carbon bisulfide are reported to have been efficacious on grape-sick soils in parts of Europe. When the amount of soil to be treated is small, as in a greenhouse, sterilization by heat is sometimes practicable;

B. & O. S. W.

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8:53 a. m.	8:51 a. m.
9:17 a. m.	9:09 a. m.
9:53 a. m.	9:50 a. m.
10:53 a. m.	10:50 a. m.
11:17 a. m.	11:09 a. m.
11:53 a. m.	11:50 a. m.
12:53 p. m.	12:50 p. m.
1:17 p. m.	1:50 p. m.
1:53 p. m.	2:50 p. m.
2:53 p. m.	3:50 p. m.
3:17 p. m.	4:09 p. m.
3:53 p. m.	4:50 p. m.
4:53 p. m.	5:50 p. m.
5:53 p. m.	6:09 p. m.
6:17 p. m.	6:50 p. m.
6:53 p. m.	7:50 p. m.
7:53 p. m.	8:09 a. m.
8:17 p. m.	8:50 a. m.
8:53 p. m.	9:50 a. m.
10:20 p. m.	11:38 a. m.
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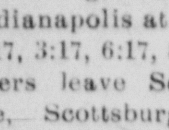
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Hoosier Flyers leave Seymour for

Columbus, Edinburg, Franklin, Green-

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H. D. MURDOCK, Supt.

Scottsburg, Ind.

RISE OF STATE FAIR

Was Once a Homeless Wanderer
Over Indiana But Now One of
Greatest In the Union.

PRIZES FOR NEXT FAIR \$75,350

Horseback and Long Wagon Trips to
Indiana Exposition Have Given Way
to Pleasure Rides by Trolley—Em-
inent Judges Who Will Tie Ribbons
on Prize Winners.

The Indiana State Fair will be held at Indianapolis the week of Sept. 6, and as the season of preparation for it advances, interest in it is widespread over the state, not only among live-stock and other exhibitors, but among the tens of thousands of people who attend from year to year. The Indiana Fair is one of the oldest in the United States, and in the last ten years has grown to be one of the largest. From its earliest years, when the fair wandered over the state, using borrowed county fair grounds for its displays, to the possession at present of a fair ground tract of 214 acres, with land and improvements worth about \$700,000, is one way in which the growth of the Indiana exposition may be measured. The first State Fair, held in October, 1852, was three days in length and was attended by about 30,000 people. The fair now continues days and evenings for five days, and the attendance approaches 200,000.

At the first Indiana Fair the prizes consisted of silver cups, worth only a few hundred dollars. At the coming fair prizes amounting to \$75,350 and a dozen or more expensive silver cups and gold medals will be awarded. People who attended the first fair made the trip to Indianapolis in wagons or on horseback, camping by the roadside at night and taking two or three days for the journey. Now the farm people of the state who live most distant from the fair can reach the grounds in a few hours. Most of them can half a trolley car near home and make a pleasure ride of the trip. Two trolley lines from northern Indiana land passengers at the fair gates. The Lake Erie & Western railroad will run numerous special trains to and from the coming fair. All of the trolley lines out of Indianapolis will have special service during the week. The transportation question does not give the fair officials the concern it did a few years ago, for steam and inter-urban facilities for bringing the people to Indianapolis and getting them home promptly and in comfort, have been highly developed in recent years. It is doubtful if any state fair in the Union has the streetcar facilities to equal those from Indianapolis to the Indiana grounds. There are three double-track lines from the city to the fair gates, where cars arrive fifteen seconds apart, and handling 75,000 or more people a day is no longer a bothersome undertaking to the Indianapolis lines.

Another way in which the Indiana exposition has grown is in its patronage. The receipts of the first fair were \$8,833.16 and the total income for the fair of last year was \$110,000. During its career the Indiana Fair has distributed perhaps \$600,000 in premiums, by far the larger portion going to the farmers and live stock owners of the state. The exposition has come up to its present magnitude very largely from its own energy, backed by the faith of the farming element of Indiana. For some years the fair has received \$10,000 a year from the legislature, all of it going toward paying premiums. The first appropriation by the legislature for a permanent fair improvement was \$100,000 for the coliseum, three summers ago. The State Board of Agriculture added \$30,000 to this amount from its treasury that the coliseum might be made more complete. All of the real estate and other buildings which now comprise the fair property have come from the profits of the exposition, and these profits have come from the town and country people from over the state who have bought admission tickets.

As usual, the prizes offered at the next fair are richest in the speed department, where the amount reaches \$37,600, an increase of several thousand dollars over any former year, and a corresponding increase in the number of trotters and pacers and in the quality of the events is expected. On beef and dairy cattle the total prizes reach \$12,566; on show horses, \$13,000; sheep, \$2,931; swine, \$2,078; poultry \$1,980; fine arts, \$1,417; agricultural products, \$1,423; fruit, \$848; flowers, \$836; bees and honey, \$248; dairy products, \$214; table luxuries, \$209.

The State Fair will not only mean the assembling on the grounds at Indianapolis of the best products of the agricultural and livestock farms of the state, with many thousand people to see the richness of these resources, but an unusually brilliant array of judges will be present to decide how the \$75,350 in prize money will be distributed. In making up the list of judges, the State Board of Agriculture has sought the highest authorities available for the different departments, and has chosen men who are past-masters in passing on the merits of livestock and the products of field and orchard. Three new judges will tie the ribbons on the prize-winning horses, and some noted authorities will tie the cattle ribbons.

Cholera Infantum Cured.

"Something like two years ago my baby, which was then about a year old, was taken seriously ill with cholera infantum, vomiting and purging profusely," writes J. F. Dempsey, of Dempsey, Ala. "I did what I could to relieve her but did her no good, and being very much alarmed about her went for a physician but failed to find one, so came back by Elder Bros. & Carter's store and Mr. Elder recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I procured a bottle of it, went home as quickly as possible and gave the baby a dose of the remedy. It relieved her in fifteen minutes and soon cured her entirely." For sale by C. W. Milhous.

Surprise Party.

With a deftness acquired by long and patient practice the pickpocket extracted an old but well filled wallet from the hip pocket of the unsuspecting old gentleman with the beaming countenance against whom he had carelessly brushed when leaving the street car, and on reaching a secluded place he opened it.

The contents had been wrapped with great care in numerous thicknesses of blank paper. Removing the wrappings one by one he found in the center of the package a card with this inscription upon it:

"Young man, give up your career of crime! Nothing in it!"—Chicago Tribune.

Intense Colicky Pains Relieved.

"For some years I suffered from intense colicky pains which would come on at times and from which I could find no relief," says I. S. Moson, of Beaver Dam, Ky. "Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended to me by a friend. After taking a few doses I was entirely relieved. That was four years ago and there has been no return of the symptoms since that time." This remedy is for sale by C. W. Milhous.

English Villages Without Churches.

England cannot be said to be lacking in churches, and yet there are remote districts that are sometimes put to strange devices for want of one. In the tiny village of East Horndon, in Essex, which possesses a railway station, but no church, service is held every Sunday evening in the station waiting room. The congregation consists of the railway men and the people of the sparsely inhabited neighborhood, which only needs a railway station because it is able to send milk to that devouring London, which must seem to be a very incomprehensible place to the simple villagers.—London Letter to New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy Never Known To Fail.

"I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy since it was first introduced to the public in 1872, and have never found one instance where a cure was not speedily effected by its use. I have been a commercial traveler for eighteen years and never start out without this, my faithful friend," writes H. S. Nichols, of Oakland, Ind. Ter. For sale by C. W. Milhous.

Lawyer's Sharp and Biting Retort.

Two well known lawyers were trying a case before "Squire" William Brown. Every little while one or the other of the attorneys would say something. One of them sneeringly criticized the language in a statement made by the opposing counsel.

"See here," came back the lawyer who was attacked, "I'll have you understand, my dear sir, that I know what I'm talking about. I'm an A. B., an A. M. and a LL. B. I guess you haven't got much on me when you come right down to it."

"Yes," snapped the other lawyer, "I know you're an A. B., A. M. and all that. And you're an A-S-S."

Which, of course, stopped further argument.—Chicago Daily Dealer.

What is Best for Indigestion?

Mr. A. Robinson of Drumquinn, Ontario, has been troubled for years with indigestion, and recommends Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets as "the best medicine I ever used." If troubled with indigestion or constipation give them a trial. They are certain to prove beneficial. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at C. W. Milhous' drug store.

Surprised.

Mr. Nicefellow (to adored one's little brother)—There! You did that errand very nicely. Here's a penny for you. Little Brother—Oh, ma! Mr. Nicefellow gave me a penny!

Ma—Well, my dear, you should say—Little Brother—Yes; I know I should say "Thank you!" but I was so surprised I forgot. You said he hadn't a cent to call his own.—Stray Stories.

Granulated Sore Eyes Cured.

"For twenty years I suffered from a bad case of granulated sore eyes," says Martin Boyd of Henrietta, Ky. "In February, 1903, a gentleman asked me to try Chamberlain's Salve. I bought one box and used about two-thirds of it and my eyes have not given me any trouble since." This salve is for sale by C. W. Milhous.

Try a Want Ad in The REPUBLICAN.

THE NATIONAL GAME

On account of the funeral of President Pulliam, not a game was played in the National or American League cities Monday; in Louisville between the Louisville and Minneapolis teams of the American Association; in the Blue Grass (Kentucky) League, the New York State League and perhaps in many other towns which desired to share in the reverence being paid Mr. Pulliam's memory.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

At Indianapolis— R.H.E.
Kansas City 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—3 8 4
Indianapolis 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2 7 2
Batteries—Swann, Sullivan; Slagle, Graham, Howley.

At Columbus— R.H.E.
Columbus 0 2 0 1 2 0 1 0 0—6 14 4
St. Paul 0 0 1 1 1 3 0 0 1—7 11 1
Batteries—Geyer, James; Ryan, Leroy, Carisch.

At Toledo— R.H.E.
Toledo 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 3
Milwaukee 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 4 3
Batteries—Owen, Abbott; McGlynn, Warner.

MAGIC CITY OF STEEL
TURNS OVER NEW LEAFWord From Governor Causes
Reform at Gary.

Gary, Ind., Aug. 3.—According to Chief of Police Jose Martin, Gary will hereafter be a Sunday school town, as the lid has been put on all forms of vice in the "magic city of steel." The action of Thomas Knotts, known as the "mayor," but only president of the town board, in closing the saloons, immoral resorts and gambling houses, was brought about when the "mayor" and the chief of police received letters from Governor Marshall, saying that if they did not put forth an effort to stamp out vice in Gary that he would see that the laws were enforced.

Chief of Police Martin then received his instructions from "Mayor" Knotts and with four officers deputized for that purpose the start on the cleanup was made. All blind tigers, gambling resorts and resorts were ordered to close and in the last named places the inmates were told to pack their bag and baggage and get out of town. The officers even went as far as to order the penny slot machines in cigar stores taken out.

"From now on," said Chief Martin, "Gary will be a Sunday school town. All forms of vice must go, no matter what it is. The citizens and newspapers have made a big cry and now we will give them what they want. Hereafter if any person can show me where they can get a drink or gamble in Gary I, myself, will sign the affidavit and make the arrest. Vaudeville shows and ice cream parlors in Gary will not be permitted to operate on Sunday and all forms of business will be disbanded."

The "mayor" and police chief conferred with Prosecuting Attorney Charles Greenwald and his deputy, W. F. Hodges. A compromise offer was made by the "mayor" by which the Gary blind tigers were to be allowed to operate until their present stock of liquor could be disposed of, at which time all of these places were to be closed or raided.

The apathetic attitude of Mr. Knotts on the vice question in Gary which had so galloped the reform element was explained by him. His reasons for allowing the resorts to operate were that they should be permitted to have a source of revenue to meet the cost of living and the taxes. After Governor Marshall's position in the matter became known, however, and it was seen that blind tigers, slot machines, gambling and immoral places had to go, Mr. Knotts was willing to assist in purging the city of its lawlessness, provided the illegal liquor sellers were allowed to dispose of their stock and close voluntarily.

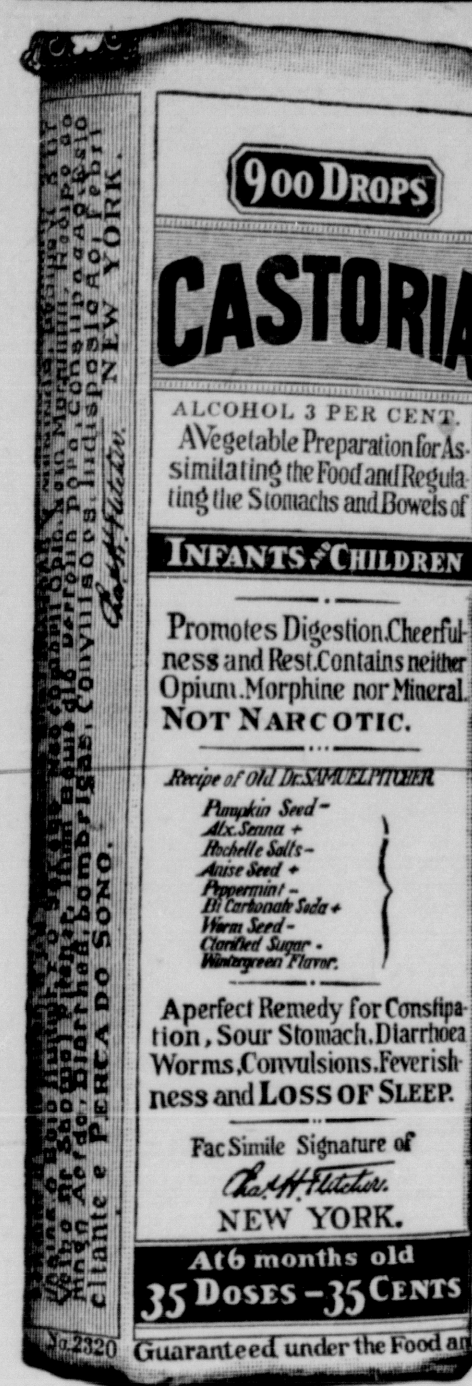
In reply to this Assistant Prosecutor Hodges, who is in charge of the local situation, said that he was not there to make any agreement of this nature, and under no consideration would the present crusade be stopped. Frank Chambers, constable who has been used by the prosecutor to conduct the raids, informed that official yesterday that he had been offered bribes by certain blind tiger operators to warn them of impending raids. This information is being investigated and if the evidence can be procured arrests may follow.

Kidnappers at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Aug. 3.—Two children, Grace and Thomas Viviano, aged five and three, were abducted and held for \$25,000 ransom here, the affair causing a furore in the local colony of Italians, of which the children's parents are among the wealthiest members. The police have arrested five men on suspicion. They have been unable, however, to obtain any trace of the children, and are making search for an employee of the children's father, who was last seen with the children.

Judge Bethea Dead.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—S. H. Bethea, United States judge for the northern district of Illinois, died early this morning of paralysis of the heart. He had been sick for several months.



CASTORIA

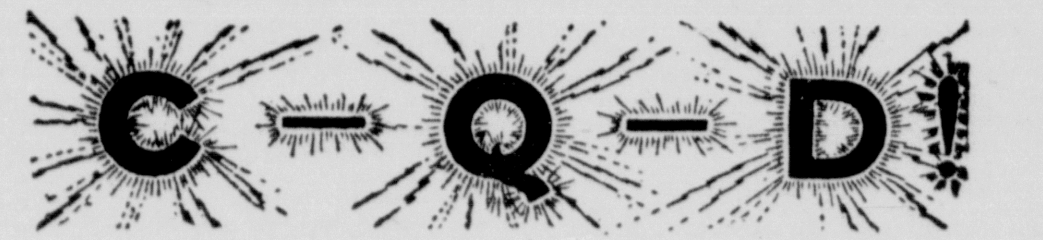
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